

# The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1887.

## The Week.

THE elections of Tuesday were fruitful of lessons, some of which are of the highest importance in their bearing upon the future of our politics. It is seldom indeed that a contest in an "off year" has results of such significance, and on the whole of such encouragement to the friends of good government. The first thing to attract everybody's attention is the collapse of the Labor party. Henry George's vote in this city is but a trifle more than half what he received last year, and in the rural districts it scarcely rises above the dignity of scattering. Moreover, it is clearly shown that the Labor party has drawn about equally from the two old parties, and that the Republicans have lost as much by it as the Democrats. The Republican managers have devoted a great deal of energy and spent a great deal of money to build up a labor party, with the avowed expectation that it would carry off enough Democratic votes to let them slip in, and it turns out that George has hurt them more than he has the Democrats. The Republican managers will now, of course, stop coddling the Labor movement, while George's loss of almost half his strength in this city shows that his party, left to itself, must fall to pieces. It is thus assured that the national contest of 1888 will not hinge upon the Labor vote, and that is a tremendous gain.

The breaking down of the Labor annex involves the collapse of the Blaine boom. The building up of the George party was the especial work of the Blaine influence in the Republican party, which always seeks to achieve victory by intrigue rather than by principle. It was another attempt of the same sort as the Butler movement in 1884, and the particular friends of Mr. Blaine have chuckled over the clever "dodge" by which George was to carry off enough Democratic votes in New York and Brooklyn to give their favorite an easy plurality. This has been admitted by them to be the only device by which Mr. Blaine could hope to carry New York in 1888, as they virtually conceded the certainty of his defeat in a fight upon the old lines of 1884. The result of the vote on the State ticket on Tuesday shows the absolute hopelessness of an attempt by Mr. Blaine to carry New York next year; and as "Steve" Elkins has recently announced that Mr. Blaine "will not accept a nomination at all unless he feels perfectly sure of success," the country may expect soon to hear authoritatively that he will not run in 1888. In short, the result in this State means that we are rid of the danger of Blaine as a Republican candidate for President.

Col. Grant's weakness as a candidate is very apparent. The Twenty-first Assembly District, which is not only the leading brown-

stone district, but also a Republican stronghold, actually gave Cook, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, a majority of 271 over Grant. In fact, Grant's vote shows a falling off from Roosevelt's in nearly every district, being about 2,000 less in the entire city, and Roosevelt's was fully 18,000 less than the regular Republican vote. Grant is also far behind all the leading local candidates, having nearly 6,000 votes less than Knox, 7,000 less than Van Rensselaer, and 6,000 less than Shea. This is not a favorable showing, and is likely to put an end to the "illustrious-father movement" so far as concerns the Presidential campaign of next year. The large and solid vote for Cook, on the other hand, shows that the Independent sentiment of this city was so strongly in favor of giving to the Cleveland Administration the moral support of a Democratic victory in the State, that Col. Fellows's candidacy could not shake it.

One of the worst effects—we doubt if it be not the very worst—of the nomination of candidates whose personal character is bad, by party organizations, is that, in one way or another, it drags respectable members of the party, before they know it, into the defence of or excuse of all sorts of failings and rascalities which they would, at other times and in other situations, blush to shield or palliate. The lamentable position into which Mayor Hewitt got himself about Fellows's weaknesses is a shocking illustration of this. To have to endorse such a career as Fellows's as a "simple Christian life," and to have to make light of a loan from Tweed in the midst of his trial, and of the repudiation of gambling debts by "a simple Christian," is surely woful humiliation for a gentleman of Mr. Hewitt's standing in the community. But, not satisfied with the abasement of the Mayor of the city, the promoters of this deplorable Fellows nomination went to Washington and got from the President of the United States a letter which we presume every honest voter, of whatever party, in New York read with shame and sorrow, in which he was made to say that—

"I know nothing which, if I were a voter in the city of New York, would prevent my support of Mr. Fellows's candidacy without the least misgivings as to his fitness, and with considerable personal satisfaction."

We take leave to inform the President that his knowing of nothing that would prevent his supporting Mr. Fellows's candidacy (to be sure, this was written before the exposure of the Tweed and the gambling transactions), is a striking proof of the impropriety of his interfering at all in local contests of this nature. Decent citizens of all parties are trying hard to get municipal affairs out of party politics, both national and State. Mr. Cleveland has had sufficient experience of municipal government to know both the importance, and difficulty of this task. He ought not, therefore, to permit himself to throw his influence on either one side or other,

filling the office which he fills and living at the distance at which he lives, even if he were as fully informed, as he must be grossly ignorant, of New York city politics. But to send on a written endorsement of a candidate of whose life and manners, we are bound, out of respect for Mr. Cleveland's person and office, to presume that he knew nothing, or next to nothing, and whose defeat almost every disinterested and intelligent voter of both parties in the city was trying to compass, was something very hard to bear. To say that it was a gross violation of the proprieties of the Presidential office is to criticise it very mildly. We will add that if any one persuaded him that it would add to the support which was unflinchingly given him in this city and State, without which he could not have been elected and cannot be reelected, he has been grossly imposed on.

We advise fathers of families to look carefully after their household reading during the next ten days, because, unless we are agreeably mistaken, the scandal and crime tanks of our morning contemporaries must by this time be very full. During the past fortnight, they have been giving their attention almost exclusively to politics, and, of course, in that period the real "news" must have accumulated immensely. Many a plumber's wife must in that interval have eloped with his "helper," many a butcher boy run off with the "fifteen-year-old daughter" of an oyster-opener, many a bartender attempted suicide in a brothel, and many a lackman tried to kill his paramour with a cart-rung. In fact, the variety of the filth and silliness which can be turned on is doubtless very great, and when "Ananias," and "Judas," and "Flopper," and "the Bilk" get through with the election, they will make things lively in quiet homes with their little pictures of life and manners.

In his speech in Brooklyn on Tuesday week, Gov. Hill gave a dignified and accurate statement of the conduct of the Republican majority in the Senate in "hanging up" his nominations for Quarantine officials. He was entirely right in saying that in following the course that it did, the "Senate grossly abused the power of confirmation vested in it by the Constitution and the laws." We have repeatedly expressed the same opinion. However much we may differ with the Governor in other matters, we are bound to say that in this his course throughout has been in the interest of good government and the faithful administration of the laws, and as such has commanded the approval of every right-minded citizen. His explanation in Brooklyn of the causes for the Senate's action is also entirely moderate and truthful. He said that the Republican Senators had refused to act upon all nominations, no matter how good, in order to keep in office, four and five years after their terms had expired, Republicans who

were not even faithful officials, and that the Senators had taken this extraordinary course because the Quarantine departments "were controlled by a faction in the Republican party, and the fees and perquisites arising to that faction from such control amount annually to nearly \$100,000, and a majority of the Senate were in sympathy with that faction, and refused to disturb its power, no matter what the public interests or the Constitution required."

Gov. Ames of Massachusetts, in an interview with a representative of the *Springfield Union*, says: "The statement that Dr. Burden told me that a veto of the bill would cost the Republican party 10,000 votes, is entirely false, as well as the statement that I gave anybody to understand that it would be vetoed." Inasmuch as it now appears that the Governor, after showing the gentlemen who waited upon him what he calls the prepared statement of reasons against the bill, asked them whether they thought the passage of the bill would do much harm, and whether vetoing it would not lose the party many votes, and these questions left the gentlemen in a very disagreeable state of doubt as to his final action, it would seem that our statement that they went away "fully satisfied" was erroneous. Of one thing, however, these gentlemen are quite sure, namely, that the Governor did acknowledge that the plank in the Republican platform which pledged the party to resist covert attacks upon the Civil-Service Law of the State, was directed against a soldiers' exemption bill, and that he had specifically agreed to stand by that plank. When, shortly after, the bill was signed and the gentlemen heard on credible authority that the Governor had met a State Senator—we never heard Dr. Burden's name mentioned before—who remarked that such action would lose the Republican party 10,000 votes, which decided the Governor against the veto, it was taken as fully in accordance with the Governor's weakness disclosed to them. Thus the main point of the matter remains as before, that the Governor agreed both before and after his election to stand upon the plank pledging resistance to covert attacks upon the civil service, and that he acknowledged that the Soldiers' Exemption Bill was exactly the thing the plank was intended to cover; but for fear of losing votes on the one hand, and in hopes that the bill would not do all the harm its advocates intended on the other, he set aside his pledges and his own belief in what was best for the Commonwealth, and signed the bill.

The Hon. Adin Thayer of Massachusetts publishes a letter on the tariff, the internal revenue, and the Treasury surplus, advocating the repeal of the tax on distilled spirits rather than the lowering of any duties on imports. He argues that it is a great mistake to suppose that any more whiskey would be consumed if it were cheaper in price. On the contrary, he thinks that the amount used as a beverage has been about the same under all rates of tax, whether two dollars, or fifty cents, or ninety

cents per gallon. He is slightly inconsistent, however, in saying that if the national tax were repealed, the States and local communities could get more revenue from licenses, for if the rate of tax makes no difference in the amount consumed, the States and local communities can raise the licenses to any figure they choose regardless of the present excise tax of ninety cents. Another inconsistency in Mr. Thayer's argument is that he seems to favor prohibition, which, if it could be enforced, would cut off both local and national revenues. The sum and substance of his appeal to the voters of Massachusetts is, that it would be better to run the risk of having either free whiskey or no whiskey (immaterial which), rather than touch the tariff, although he concedes that the latter needs revision in respect of worsted goods, in order to keep out the foreign product more effectually. Mr. Thayer is the first recruit picked up by Mr. Randall, outside of Pennsylvania, for the abolition of the whiskey tax.

Mr. Thayer is followed by the Hon. Alexander H. Rice, who writes his views on the subject of the tariff to the *Boston Journal*. Mr. Rice takes a much more cheerful view of the situation of American industry, for while Mr. Thayer is quite sure that Massachusetts would be plunged into swift ruin by any meddling with duties on imports, except in the way of increasing them, and can point to no time when she will not be so ruined, Mr. Rice looks forward to a period when America will be the only free-trade country in the world, and when all other nations, especially Great Britain, will be shielding themselves against our cheaper manufactured goods by protective tariffs. Mr. Rice, however, displays much prudence as to times and dates, for although he says "Now is our great opportunity," he immediately adds that it is "at the same time a season of peril." He thinks that we cannot now adopt free trade or horizontal tariffs, or move any faster in that direction than our conditions warrant, but that "tariff duties should be revised and reduced wherever it can be done without crippling our industry." And again, he says that "duties should be reduced at stated periods according as our industries, skilfully managed, are able to compete with those of other countries." What kind of evidence should be taken to show that any protected industry is able to compete, or to prove that it is "skilfully managed," Mr. Rice does not in the remotest manner indicate. A few years ago the manufacturers of quinine were unanimous and vociferous in saying that they could not compete with other countries, and were speechless with indignation when told by Congress that they would have to do so. Since that time they have been doing pretty well, we believe, although quinine has fallen to about one-seventh of its former price. If Mr. Rice will ponder upon this remarkable and really crucial test, he will, we are sure, when he comes to write his next letter, indicate some time when it will be safe to reduce the duties on blankets and coarse woollen goods, which, according to the last published words of Mr. John L.

Hayes, are unreasonably high. We wonder that Mr. Adin Thayer did not challenge Mr. Hayes upon this point while the latter was still living. The trouble with Mr. Thayer and Mr. Warner Miller, and all the other extremists, is, that however much the tariff may need cutting down, in the sole interest of American industry, they dare not begin at any particular place lest the foundations of the whole structure be undermined. It is this fear that leads Mr. Thayer to favor the repeal of the whiskey tax rather than of the sugar duties.

Dr. McGlynn's hints, at the Labor mass-meeting last week, that in some way or other he would soon be taken back into the Catholic Church, were evidently made for campaign purposes. It has been plain for some time that his anti-Catholic attitude was having a damaging effect upon Henry George's following, and last Friday's declaration was apparently made to counteract this as much as possible. If the idea could be got abroad that McGlynn was not really anti-Catholic, since he was likely to be taken back into the Church again soon, Catholic laboring men might be made to believe that in voting for the George-McGlynn ticket they were not voting against the Church after all. So he said: "I am happy to tell you that I have all manner of evidence that they (the Church authorities) have already seen their mistake, and that the misconceptions and the false notions of some local authorities are being corrected and overruled by a higher authority. They'll be glad after a little to see some decent escape from the consequences of their mistake. I need no longer keep it secret that steps have been recently taken, and are being taken now, to bring before the highest authorities of the Catholic Church the view of the propriety of ending the blunders that have been committed, and of inviting me to a proper hearing of this case, after having made some reparation for the outrage upon justice and decency and common sense that has been committed." We are saved the necessity of commenting on this by the emphatic statement of Archbishop Corrigan the next morning, that there was not a word of truth in it.

The Secretary of the Treasury has increased his deposits in national banks by something over \$6,000,000 during the past month, thus restoring to the circulation the greater part, although not the whole, of the excess of receipts over disbursements. This, as the *Financial Chronicle* remarks, is only a temporary expedient. It serves to hinder or delay an oncoming crisis which can only be averted by Congressional action. The successive steps taken by the Secretary since the beginning of September to relieve the pinch which the normal operations of the Treasury are all the time working to produce, have dulled the public apprehensions. We hear little now about the anomalous and dangerous conditions of the public finances, because the sore spot has been poulticed. But everybody who looks forward a few months must see that there are limits to

the depositing of public funds in banks. The purchase of bonds in the market by banks in order to secure deposits serves to advance their price the same way as Government purchases, but with the difference that the banks must look forward to a time when the deposits will be drawn out and the bonds be resold, the sales operating to depress the price in the same way that the buying advanced it. In other words, the bank which avails itself of Government deposits must make bond speculation a part of its business, and must take the chance of being loaded up, when the money is called for, with bonds that cannot be sold without loss. No bank will put any large part of its capital at risk in this way. The present remedy is, therefore, only an emollient, temporary and partly illusory, since it has served to turn public attention away from a fixed and progressive disease.

Of remedies for this disease there is only one that has any real curative force, and that is the reduction of taxes. The refunding of the 4 per cent. bonds by the payment of a present premium and the issue of a new obligation at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., even if it should be successfully and fully accomplished, would not carry us, on the present plane of receipts and expenditures, more than a year and a half, leaving still two years before the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cents fall due. But if the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cents were due now, they would be gulped down by the surplus in about two years. Then we should be confronted by the same problem that meets us now. The truth is, that with every expedient that existing laws afford or that new ones can supply (except downright profligacy in expenditure), there will be great difficulty in disposing of the surplus in the next eighteen months. Reductions of taxation can hardly get in play sooner than that, however diligent Congress may be in passing laws to that end. But reduction of taxes is the only remedy.

William H. Harper of Chicago, the author of the Illinois High-License Law, has been giving recently some additional figures about its successful working which are very striking. The law levies a uniform license of \$500 upon liquor-selling and of \$150 upon beer-selling, and permits any community to increase, by majority vote, these licenses to any limit it pleases, or to refuse, by the same vote, to grant any license whatever. This, it will be observed, is a combination of the high-license and local-option principles which virtually makes public sentiment in every community the regulator of the liquor traffic—the only exception being that no community can allow liquor-selling without taxation. The union of the two principles has worked admirably in Illinois. In many counties, estimated as comprising two-thirds of the soil of the State, actual prohibition prevails. The license fee has been raised by popular vote to \$1,000, \$1,500, \$2,000, and in some instances to \$2,200, with the result of completely suppressing the traffic. In the larger cities the \$500 fee has had the effect of greatly reducing the number of

saloons. According to Mr. Harper, Chicago, under the old law, with a population of 450,000, had 3,800 saloons, yielding a revenue to the city of about \$200,000 a year. Under the present law, with a population exceeding 700,000, there are only 3,600 saloons, and the revenue from them is \$1,750,000.

In other cities the effect is equally satisfactory. In the State at large the grand total of saloons has been reduced from 13,000 to less than 10,000, in spite of the increase in population during the four years that the law has been in force, and the revenue from the liquor traffic has been increased from \$700,000 to nearly \$5,000,000. Crime has also decreased, and the number of arrests has materially diminished. The best effect of all is, that in Illinois the liquor question has been taken out of politics. Public sentiment so generally sustains the law that neither of the great political parties thinks of disturbing it.

While most of the current gossip about changes in the Cabinet is unworthy attention, it appears to be generally accepted that there will soon be a new Secretary of the Interior because of Mr. Lamar's appointment to the Supreme bench. An occasional criticism upon this selection is made because of the fact that Mr. Lamar has never served as judge of any lower court. It is true that, as a rule, the men chosen as judges of our highest tribunal have had previous experience upon the bench, but there have also been conspicuous exceptions to the rule. One of these is found among the present judges. Mr. Miller began life as a physician; and practised in a rural region of Kentucky for eight years. He was thirty years old before he began the study of law, and he had never sat upon any bench when, twenty-five years ago, President Lincoln made him a judge of the Supreme Court. The eminence of his judicial career shows that the most important element in the matter is the character of the man, not the length of his service as a lawyer nor the question whether he has been a judge in a lower court.

The debate in the French Chamber over the bill converting the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  rentes into 3s touched on one of the most curious and peculiar points in French politics. It has been very well known ever since 1875, that is, ever since the recovery of the country from the invasion, that the Government could borrow at 3 per cent. But, owing to the wide diffusion of the rentes among small holders, "petites gens," as they are called—that is, peasants, artisans, and small shopkeepers—every Ministry has shrunk from the unpopularity of asking them to accept a lower rate of interest. The Rouvier Ministry has been driven into it by the absolute necessity of finding additions to the revenue in order to arrest the annual deficits. The bill was passed by a majority of 276 to 161 on the Ministers promising to get from the conversion "\$12,000,000 for armaments,

without increasing the burdens of the State." This tap of the drum carried the day.

President Diaz has just had his Secretary of the Treasury send to the Mexican Congress the draft of a new law which promises to be of considerable social and political as well as financial importance. It relates to what is known as the "nationalized" property of the country. This means the vast amount of real estate wrested from the Church, in one stroke of confiscation, by Juarez's law of July 12, 1859. The total has been variously estimated at from one-fourth to one-third the value of the entire real estate of Mexico, probably representing an amount not less than \$300,000,000. Nothing like that sum has ever been realized by the Government, however. The laws regulating the sale of these public lands and buildings have been only partially successful. The Clerical party has, of course, strenuously withstood them, consistently maintaining their invalidity, and predicting the return of all this property, one day, to its rightful owner, the Church. The acknowledged instability of preceding Administrations, joined with the threats of the Clericals, and the practical excommunication by the Church of any one daring to bid in a piece of the sacred property, produced a natural feeling of uncertainty as to a title acquired under these circumstances. The result has been that what has been sold has been disposed of at ruinous prices, and that the Government has still on hand a large amount of such unproductive property. What to do with it has been a standing puzzle.

What Gen. Diaz now proposes is a measure designed to put at rest all discussions about a legal title to property of this description, and so to induce investors to look with more favor upon it. The new law authorizes the Treasury to issue a certificate to all who hold or may acquire a piece of these former possessions of the Church, which shall be held in all the courts as superior to any other claim or title. Provision is also made to extend the operations of "nationalization" to property which the clergy may have got into their hands since the laws of reform were passed, or which they may hereafter come by. A clause provides that all buildings actually needed and actually in use for public worship or beneficence shall be excepted, though the title even to these, it is tacitly implied, vests in the Government. To the latter also belongs, of course, the right to judge how many churches are "needed." The financial cat in the meal appears not only in the hope of increased sales under the guarantees of the new law, but also in that provision of the law which compels the holders of certificates (and all will have to get them) to pay a fee of \$5. The whole proposal witnesses to the severe monetary strain under which the Administration is laboring, as also to the extent of the late anti-Clerical reaction. Two years ago, when everything pointed to Conservative ascendancy, the law would have been out of the question.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, November 2, to TUESDAY, November 8, 1897, inclusive.]

## DOMESTIC.

THE results of the most important elections held on November 8 were as follows: The Democratic State ticket in New York was elected by an increased majority, but the Republicans retain control of the Legislature. In New York County, Fellows, the regular Democratic nominee for District Attorney, was elected by more than 20,000 majority over Nicoli, the candidate of the Republicans and Independents. The United Labor vote in New York city, which was 68,000 last year, was only about 37,000. Chapin (Dem.) was elected Mayor of Brooklyn. In Ohio, Foraker (Rep.) was reelected Governor by an increased majority. Ames (Rep.) was reelected Governor of Massachusetts. The Democrats elected a majority of the members of the Legislature in Virginia, and put an end to Mahone's hope of election to the United States Senate. In the Second District of Rhode Island a Republican was elected to Congress. In Maryland the whole Democratic State ticket was elected, against the opposition of the Republicans and the Independent Democrats.

The United States Supreme Court, November 2, denied the petition for a writ of error in the case of the condemned Chicago Anarchists. The Court held that the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution are limitations upon Federal and not upon State action, that the jury law of Illinois is upon its face valid and constitutional, and that it does not appear in the record that upon the evidence the trial court should have declared the juror Sanford, against whom complaint was made in the petition, incompetent.

On the night of November 5, Engel, one of the condemned Anarchists in Chicago, tried to kill himself by drinking laudanum. He was aroused from his stupor and resuscitated. The cells of all the Anarchists were searched next day, and in Louis Lingg's cell were found four dynamite bombs. They were under his cot, hidden beneath a mass of papers, and were enclosed in a wooden box. All these criminals are now forbidden to hold intercourse with their friends. Gov. Oglesby every day gets great numbers of petitions to pardon them or to commute their sentence. The day set for their execution is November 11, and every day the excitement and uneasiness in Chicago increase.

The finding of bombs in Lingg's cell has somewhat checked the boldness of those who are trying to work up a sentiment of pity for the condemned men. On November 8 a large company of the Anarchists' friends left Chicago for Springfield to make an argument before Gov. Oglesby in their behalf. The police of Springfield have taken precautions against violence.

Petitions have been presented for the pardon of the Chicago Anarchists to United States Ministers McLane in Paris and Phelps in London by committees of French and English Socialists.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the chief representative of the English Government on the American-English Fisheries Commission, arrived in this city November 7. "As to the fishery business," he said, "I may say that I do not expect any difficulty in the settlement of it. I have not mapped out any plan on the subject for the Conference. I think it would be a disgrace if two friendly nations could not settle amicably a matter of this kind. I do not expect there will be any difficulty with the British House of Commons in the matter." Some of the Opposition Canadian papers continue to make very bitter comment on Mr. Chamberlain's appointment.

On November 5 Gen. Ruger ordered the Crow Indians in Montana to surrender those of their number who had fired at the agency.

They offered to give up Sword-Bearer, the chief, but not the rest. The Indians were then attacked by Gen. Ruger's forces, and after a short fight, in which a white corporal was killed and two privates wounded on the one side, and Sword-Bearer and three other Indians were killed on the other, the Indians fled.

The accounts of the Post-office Department show an excess of expenditures over all revenues in the last fiscal year of \$3,554,068. The excess in 1886 was \$6,679,130, and in 1885, \$6,756,344.

The Territorial Supreme Court of Utah, November 7, appointed United States Marshal Dyer receiver in the suits against the church property in excess of the limit fixed by Congress, and to wind up the affairs of the Perpetual Emigrant Fund.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi, November 7, affirmed the decision of the lower court in the habeas-corpus case of Hamilton, the murderer of Gambrell, the Prohibition editor, refusing bail to Hamilton.

S. M. Robertson (Dem.) has been elected to Congress from the Sixth Louisiana District by a small majority. His total vote was not more than 5,000.

At Pattersonville, Louisiana, November 5, four negroes were shot dead by a sheriff's posse or a military company, both of which were guarding the town, a threat having been made by the negroes to burn it. The trouble grew out of the strike by the negro laborers on the sugar plantations.

A vote was taken in Dakota, November 7, on the question whether or not the Territory should be divided, so as to apply for admission into the Union as two States. There was a light vote, and the party favoring division was well organized and cast a majority of the votes.

A prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of Oregon was defeated November 8 by a majority of about 3,000.

In the country about Centralia and Charleston, Ill., and in parts of Indiana where there has been a long period of dry weather, much valuable timber has been burned, and the forest fires have destroyed fences and farms and residences.

The bodies of twenty-two persons who were drowned when the propeller *Vernon* went down on Lake Michigan have been recovered. It has been reported that the captain was a drunkard, but the coroner's jury censured only the captains of the vessels that passed the wreckage for failing to report at the nearest ports, so that relief expeditions might have been despatched in time to save some of the persons floating on rafts.

The New York Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution November 3 favoring the purpose of the British Peace Commission, and appointed a committee of five members to investigate the possibility of a material expansion of our commerce with Canada.

The Advisory Committee of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on November 3 unanimously voted to recommend the selection of the Rev. Charles A. Berry of Wolverhampton, Eng., as successor to the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

At a United Labor party meeting in this city November 4, Dr. Edward McGlynn, the excommunicated priest, declared that the authorities of the Catholic Church would "be glad after a little to see some decent escape from the consequences of their mistake. I think I need no longer keep it secret that steps have been recently taken, and are being taken now, to bring before the highest authorities of the Catholic Church the view of the propriety of ending the blunders that have been committed, and of inviting me to a proper hearing of this case, after having made some reparation for the outrage upon justice and decency and common sense that has been

committed." Archbishop Corrigan of this city said the next day: "The whole story is a campaign document, in my opinion, and has no value whatever. The status of Dr. McGlynn's case is unchanged, and there is no chance of its being reopened or reconsidered until he submits and presents himself at Rome in response to the command of the Holy Father."

The German opera season in this city was begun November 2 with the performance of "Tristan and Isolde."

The yellow fever at Tampa, Fla., is subsiding. There have been about 350 cases.

Richard H. Manning, an old and highly-respected citizen of Brooklyn, well known in philanthropic circles, a life-long friend of Horace Greeley, and one of his executors, died in that city on November 2, in his seventy-ninth year.

## FOREIGN.

The indisposition of the Emperor of Germany November 1, and for two or three days following, caused some excitement in the European stock markets. By November 5 he was well enough to present himself at the window in the palace where the public are accustomed to greet him.

There has been a recurrence of the disease of the throat from which the Crown Prince of Germany has suffered. Dr. Mackenzie, the English physician, has gone to San Remo, where the Prince is. The latest report is that his condition is alarming, although there is no fear of immediate death.

The Prince's condition has, however, caused a general feeling of uneasiness throughout Germany.

The rifles of the French and Russian armies are better than those now used by the Germans, and the German War Office has decided to manufacture a new small-bore arm and to substitute it for the present one.

Twelve thousand more persons have emigrated from Germany during the nine months of this year than during the corresponding period last year.

The *North German Gazette* (Berlin), Prince Bismarck's organ, referring to the services rendered to Germans in Paris during the Franco-Prussian war by the late Mr. E. B. Washburne, says: "Germany will not forget Mr. Washburne, who at that time, despite the blind hatred of the French people, protected the Germans remaining in Paris," and it declares that by his efforts the cordiality and close relations of the two race-related people were greatly strengthened, and that Mr. Washburne has secured grateful and honorable remembrance in German history.

The negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Germany and Austria have been checked by the intention of Austria to extend her bounty system on sugar and brandy exports. The Berlin Government declares that the Austrian proposals tend towards a competition dangerous for Germany in the sugar and brandy markets of the world. At the outset of the negotiations the German Government intended that the increased duty on cereal imports should balance the Austrian increase of export bounties. This idea has been abandoned, and Germany is now disinclined to concede to Austria a favored-nation treaty.

A Vienna report says that the new triple alliance provides for combined military and naval action by Germany, Austria, and Italy against any attempt to disturb the balance of power in Europe, and that territorial modifications shall be compulsory before the three allied Powers will consent to sign a treaty of peace. The treaty further provides for combined action for the conclusion of peace. No one of the three will be allowed to desist from war or to treat separately without the consent of the others. It is reported that Lord Salisbury has given in his adhesion to the new alliance, which is spoken of as a new triple alliance with a British annex.

Count Andrassy urged before the Hungarian Delegation in Vienna, November 5, that the present was a most opportune time for the Powers to recognize Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and he begged Count Kálnoky to use his influence to that end. Count Kálnoky, in answering, dwelt upon the necessity of patience and the conciliation of Russia. Count Andrassy argued that, after all, Russia and France had joined hands in Bulgaria, and the removal of that obstacle would doubtless be the removal of many possible sources of conflict such as had already arisen and might arise again. Otherwise he concurred in Count Kálnoky's policy, but he feared the results of delay.

November 8 the Committee of the Hungarian Delegation made a favorable report on Count Kálnoky's policy, but Russian comment has become more and more threatening. The St. Petersburg press insists that the Government shall take diplomatic action to elicit from other Powers than Austria a distinct declaration whether they wish the Berlin Treaty to be respected, so that if they do not, Russia may be free to protect her interests.

It was reported from St. Petersburg by way of Vienna, November 3, that another nihilist plot had been discovered, and that the police raided the house of an apothecary where the conspirators had their headquarters, and bombs were found. At the same time great commercial distress was reported. The Bank of Moscow is said recently to have put up at auction 460 estates, for which it was impossible to pay the interest on the mortgages.

The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Caffarel scandal came up for discussion in the French Chamber of Deputies November 5. M. Rouvier, the Premier, denied that the politicians had levelled the scandals against President Grévy. He was opposed to an inquiry. He admitted the justice of the feeling which inspired the Chamber, but thought it was better to let matters take their natural course. A motion that the inquiry be general, and that it extend back as far as May, 1877, so as to include the time of the advent of the De Broglie Ministry, was carried by a vote of 264 to 257; and the Committee's report, which declares that only an inquiry can satisfy public opinion, was adopted, 445 to 84.

The French Chamber of Deputies, November 8, chose the Committee which will investigate the Legion of Honor decoration scandals. It consists of ten members of the Extreme Left, six Radicals, three members of the Moderate Left, and three of the Right.

The trial of Gen. Caffarel, Mme. Limousin, Mme. Ratazzi, and Gen. d'Andlau, for selling Legion of Honor decorations, was begun November 7. All the defendants were present except Gen. d'Andlau. The rumor is still published that President Grévy will soon resign.

The French General Caffarel, during his trial, November 7, for selling decorations, admitted entering into business relations with Mme. Limousin "to obtain resources to relieve his embarrassments," and said he interested himself in applications for Legion of Honor decorations solely to oblige her. He denied that he received any money for them, or that he divulged the plan for the mobilization of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

The French Government bill to convert the 4½ per cent. rentes into 3 per cents was passed by the Chamber of Deputies November 3 by a vote of 276 to 161. An amendment to convert them into 4 per cents was rejected—344 to 172.

The Suez Canal convention between France and England has been carried to Constantinople to be submitted to the Porte. Italy, Austria, and Germany have announced their adherence to the convention, but Russia has not made reply.

English and Spanish colonists have arrived on an island at the mouth of the Orinoco, to settle there, with the help of the Venezuelan Government.

The Imperial Commissioner at Cape Colony has officially notified the British Government of the discovery of extensive gold fields in the northwest part of the Cape Colony district.

On November 2 Wm. O'Brien was quietly removed from the jail at Cork to the Tullamore Jail, fifty miles from Dublin. The cell in which he was placed is six feet by eight, and he sleeps on a plank bed. The Irish Prison Board directed that he wear the prison uniform, and be treated in every way as an ordinary prisoner. But he refused to put on the uniform, and was given a diet of bread and water as a punishment. November 7 a large crowd, reported to consist of 8,000 persons, assembled in front of the jail and made a demonstration. Thomas Sexton, Member of Parliament, at a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, proposed that the Council adjourn without the transaction of the ordinary business as a mark of respect for William O'Brien, and the motion was carried.

On November 8 O'Brien was removed to the prison infirmary on the order of the physician.

The Home-Rule Union of London, November 3, adopted a resolution of sympathy with Messrs. Blunt and O'Brien, and resolved to continue the agitation in Ireland with the aid of English speakers. A sympathetic letter was read from Mr. Morley, and Mr. Blunt made an address. Mr. O'Brien's paper, *United Ireland* (Dublin), contained an article, November 3, saying: "Henceforth the people will make the landlords hostages for Mr. O'Brien's safety. The plan of campaign will become not merely the tenants' weapon of defence, but an instrument of vengeance. Will Irishmen remain quiescent, and not raze his torture-house to the ground? Please God, not quite. If Mr. O'Brien is harmed, for every hair of his head Irishmen will exact compound vengeance." In the same issue of the paper, reports of a number of meetings of "suppressed" branches of the League were published.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, addressed a large audience at Birmingham November 4, speaking chiefly of the Irish question and Mr. Gladstone. Except as regards the offer of the "plundering of the Scotch and Welsh churches as a bribe for the dismemberment of the empire, Mr. Gladstone displayed little interest in anything except the Irish question, and no man had done more to make it impossible to ignore the Irish question. Mr. Balfour declared that not one of the evictions now occurring could have been prevented, even if the amendment which Mr. Gladstone wanted had been inserted in the Land Bill. Mr. Gladstone's criticisms on land legislation were strange, indeed, coming from a man who for sixteen or seventeen years had fruitlessly tinkered with the question. In regard to the unhappy affair at Mitchelstown, Mr. Gladstone had attacked him personally for not listening in silence to bitter attacks made on men who spent their lives in defence of the law. The demon of inaccuracy had pursued Mr. Gladstone even to his assertions on this subject. But it was unnecessary to enter into details in justifying the police. If, as the Nationalists and Mr. Gladstone delighted to say, the police were defeated and routed, could any one blame them if they fired? The truth was, the Nationalists, including Mr. Gladstone, must choose upon which horse they will ride. If they choose to triumph in the defeat of the police, let them not blame the police for firing in self-defence. If they choose to say that the police were brutal butchers, and that they fired without cause, let us hear no more of this indirect triumph in their defeat. Mr. Labouchere has written a long refutation, as an eye-

witness, of many of the assertions made by Mr. Balfour in his Birmingham speech.

A dinner was given in London, November 4, by the United Service Club to the Duke of Cambridge, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the British Army.

Mr. Michael Simon was elected a magistrate at Glasgow, November 4, the first Jew ever chosen to that office in Scotland.

The unemployed in London continue to parade the streets and to make demonstrations, but the excitement they recently caused has subsided. A meeting was dispersed November 4 on complaint of shopkeepers that their customers were kept away by fear of the unemployed.

Baring Brothers of London have engaged to aid the Steam Navigation Company of Genoa to establish a line of steamships between Genoa and the mouth of the River Plate, the passage to occupy seventeen days.

The steamer *Harvard*, from Savannah, put into Queenstown November 3, with her cargo of cotton on fire. Two hundred bales had been thrown overboard in the vain hope of extinguishing it.

Mme. Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind), the celebrated Swedish singer, died November 2, in her sixty-eighth year. She was buried in a quilt that was presented to her by American children.

The Truro Cathedral, the first built in England by the Established Church since the Reformation, was opened November 3.

It was officially announced at Rome November 7 that cholera had become extinct in Italy.

Another transport, with 2,000 Italian troops, sailed from Naples for Massowah November 6.

A monument to Garibaldi was unveiled at Tunis November 6 in the presence of a vast company, including many notable persons.

The programme of the ceremonies attending the celebration of the Pope's jubilee, which was made public November 7, shows that on December 31 the Pope will receive the members of the International Committee, who will present him with a gift of 1,000,000 lire; January 1 he will celebrate mass in St. Peter's; January 2 he will hold a public reception at the Church of San Lorenzo; on the 4th and 5th he will receive foreign deputations; on the 6th he will open the exhibition of the gifts sent to him, and on the 15th he will canonize ten saints.

Baron Hirsch, who has made a fortune in building railroads, largely in Rumania, and has long been noted for his generosity, has begun the distribution of 100,000,000 francs among all the European Jewish charity institutions.

Advices from Henry M. Stanley under date of August 8 are that the expedition was advancing towards the western shore of Albert Nyanza. The men were greatly fatigued. The most important chiefs of the country through which they had travelled readily complied with their request for food. Stanley halted for four days to reorganize the expedition, and then, leaving thirty men to guard this new camp, proceeded towards Albert Nyanza.

A new Peruvian Cabinet was formed late in October, with Dr. Raymondo Morales as Minister of Justice and President of the Council. A commission of engineers appointed by the Peruvian bondholders at London are examining the railways on which the money was expended. They are to report on the chance of an increase in business if the roads are extended as originally planned.

A Chilean steamship with a scientific commission on board is on a voyage to the South Sea Islands and Australia. The specimens obtained will be added to the National Museum at Santiago de Chili.

## THE EXECUTION OF THE ANARCHISTS.

THERE is much to be said in favor of such slowness of judicial process as has marked the Anarchist cases, but there is one great objection to it, and that is the opportunity it affords to people to forget the atrocity of the crime, the sufferings and sorrows of its victims, and to lash themselves into sympathy with the doomed criminals. It is now a year and a half since the bomb-throwing in Chicago. During the following six months people's minds were occupied with the horrors of the resulting slaughter and maiming of the police, about forty of whom were killed or disabled in the discharge of their duty, and with the devilish malignity of the attack on them. At that time nobody—not even, we think, the firmest opponents of capital punishment—ventured to suggest that there was any place in this world for the bomb-throwers, or that the removal from it of such tigers was not a solemn duty to human society.

Since then, however, a good many people—some of them clergymen, some philanthropists, and some simply soft-headed people who sign all papers presented to them which do not impose pecuniary obligations—have had time to forget all about the police, and all about social security, and all about the Anarchists' teachings and aims, and are trying to get Governor Oglesby to commute the sentences of the men now awaiting execution. We have no fear that he will be weak enough to pay any attention to them. But there is great reason to fear that the agitation in their behalf may do much to weaken the deterring influence of their fate on their surviving brethren, seeing that several men of good standing and repute for common sense and patriotism are lending their countenance to it. There are some considerations which these persons have apparently overlooked in doing so; and we would therefore earnestly urge upon their attention, and the attention of all concerned, the following points:

(1.) That anybody who has any doubt of the complicity of the whole seven malefactors now awaiting sentence in the awful crime of May 4, 1886, either has not read the judgment of the Supreme Court of Illinois, on the appeal, in which the whole case, both facts and law, is elaborately reviewed; or if he has read it and has not been convinced by it, should so far question his power of weighing the pros and cons of a case of this nature as to feel it his duty to be silent about it, and to abstain from all attempts to influence the conduct of those whom the law obliges to act in it. Nothing but thorough acquaintance with the evidence produced on the trial, and thorough mastery of the reasoning applicable to questions of probability, warrants anybody in asking Gov. Oglesby for a pardon of the prisoners on the plea that they, or any of them, are innocent, or that some are less guilty than others. That is to say, that any one who tries to embarrass him or shake his nerves in the performance of such an awful duty as now devolves on him, without feeling well assured that he knows thoroughly what he is talking about, is

guilty of a gross violation of social morality.

(2.) That those who ask for a pardon through dislike of capital punishment, should remember that the opposition to capital punishment in modern times has been everywhere based on the assumption that murder will be committed through private, individual hate, or for purposes of robbery, and that the substitutes suggested for this punishment have not had in view attacks on the whole social organization by sects of conspirators, claiming the right of slaughter and devastation as in open war; that therefore, holding the lives of Anarchists sacred, after they have massacred policemen, would be very like promising foreign invaders that resistance to them with weapons of any description would be strictly forbidden, and that the most they had to fear in case of failure was a short period of detention.

(3.) That should Gov. Oglesby even commute their sentences, the arguments in favor of commutation would, as the memory of the crime grew more faint, be every year used, and with increasing force, in favor of complete pardon; that, in fact, their right to a pardon would become a political issue in the State elections, and that demagogues would soon bring about their liberation, until probably, in five or six years from this time, we should witness the shocking spectacle of the joyous, unrepentant freedom and activity of a band of convicted assassins preaching with renewed vigor the gospel of arson and murder in the very streets which they had reddened with the blood of the officers of the law. No civilized community can afford to offer such a sight as this.

(4.) That although, as Judge McAllister of Chicago says, the hanging of these men may make "them martyrs in the opinion of thousands of people," this is the less of two evils. Society can stand their being considered martyrs by a great many thousands of people; but it cannot stand their finding ready imitators even among a few hundreds. Nobody is hurt by anybody's considering Spies or Lingg "a martyr," but it would hurt a great many to have even a dozen men conclude that there was no risk in following his example.

(5.) That it must not be forgotten that these criminals are all but one foreigners and new arrivals, who have left behind them in Europe thousands infected with their ideas and as averse from the dull routine of regular industry, who are watching the case of their forerunners in this country with intense interest, to see if armed attacks on the social organization can be made with more safety here than in Europe. To allow the murderers of the Chicago police to get off with what would certainly prove a short term of imprisonment, would confirm them in their belief that the absence here of the great display of police and soldiery with which they see the law made terrible in the Old World, really means weakness of the public force, and inability of society to defend itself against anybody who chooses to disregard its obligations or dispute its authority. It would, in fact, operate as an invitation to all the ferocious malcontents

of France, Germany, and Russia to come here and work out their theories whenever they could raise their passage money, or found the pursuit of the hangman in Europe too hot for them.

There are signs that the discovery of bombs in the cell of Lingg, the Anarchist, in the Chicago Jail is doing something to bring the friends of "clemency," in that region at least, to their senses, and the petitioning for pardon or commutation has visibly declined. The probabilities are that Lingg meant to blow up himself and as many others as possible whenever he found that hope was at an end and the inevitable hour had come. In other words, his tigerish nature was not in the smallest degree softened by the long period of suffering and anxiety through which he had passed.

A great deal of the effort made to save the Anarchists from the gallows is due to the impression that they are being punished for their opinions, and that even if it be just, it is bad policy to punish men for their opinions, because, if these opinions are noxious, the persecution or martyrdom of the authors only helps to spread the poison. It has to be borne in mind that the State of Illinois has acted on this theory for several years. For fully ten years the city of Chicago has been a hotbed of Anarchy, in which the slaughter of well-to-do people and the destruction of their property was freely and openly advocated, without any interference from the authorities. The result was that the militant or homicidal Anarchists every day gained strength, and the dreamy, persuasive Anarchists were every day pushed more and more into the background.

The lesson of all this is, that the only opinions which a civilized community can treat with either respect or indifference are opinions which, even if embodied in action, would not menace its existence. Our traditional Anglo-Saxon respect for free speech is based on the assumption that public speech is always intended in free countries to persuade people into agreement with the speaker for purposes of legislation, and that the agreement aimed at is therefore a lawful one. The notion that we must tolerate speech the object of which is to induce people to break up the social organization and abolish property by force, is historically and politically absurd. The notion that we must not do whatever is necessary to prevent men's publicly recommending murder and arson, because they are sincere in thinking murder and arson good means to noble ends, is worse than absurd. It is, as we see, full of danger for everything we most value on earth.

It is a great pity that we cannot shut up the mouths of the Anarchists by love. But as we cannot shut them up by love, we must do it by fear, that is, by inflicting on them the penalties which they most dread; and the one most appropriate to their case when they kill people, is death. The frantic exertions they are making just now to escape the gallows, and the joy with which they would welcome a "life sentence," shows clearly that the gallows is the punishment the case calls for. For violent incitements to murder and pillage, imprisonment will

doubtless suffice; but for actual murder and pillage there is nothing likely to prove so effective a deterrent as death. Those who oppose this view can only do so successfully by maintaining that society has no right to defend its own existence, and that murder and arson are evils only when the murderer's motives are low and selfish; that if he can show that he means well, and has at heart the elevation of the poor, he should be treated with the respect due to prophets and apostles. If the propagators of these grotesque fancies only knew the encouragement they were giving to the contempt for law which makes both the rich briber and semi-barbarous lyncher the curse of American politics at present, we feel sure they would pause in their efforts to save the community the loss of the vagabonds and ruffians who are now awaiting execution at Chicago.

#### TRUSTS, TARIFFS, AND WAGES.

THE Paper-Bag Trust is the latest combination formed for the purpose of creating or maintaining a monopoly in trade. Heretofore the paper-bag people have been so well shielded by patents that they have not needed any other protection. But the patents will come to an end by and by, and it has been deemed prudent to get the business into bomb-proof condition before that eventuality takes place. The number of such Trusts is increasing at a very rapid rate. We have been expecting to see some defence of them from some able lawyer or skilled dialectician like the Hon. Warner Miller or the Hon. William Walter Phelps, but as none such has been made, we feel constrained to undertake the task ourselves.

It is constantly affirmed, and generally admitted without proof, that the object of a protective tariff is to enable manufacturers to pay high wages, and that without such protection wages would fall to the level of—nobody knows what. Formerly the English level was taken as the standard, but since English wages have advanced very near to our own level, there has been a general tendency among protectionists to substitute French, German, Italian, and East Indian wages as a standard of misery to be avoided by putting the American producer in funds, and thus enabling him to pay high wages and deal liberally with his men. Willingness to pay high wages is of no practical value unless one has the money to pay with. A steel-rail manufacturer, for example, might be penetrated with a desire to raise the wages of his operatives, but his good intentions would be frustrated if he could not sell his goods at a sufficiently high price to reimburse him for the advance. We have never heard of a convention of employers called to consider how they might increase the pay of their employees, although we have been witness to many that have been held for the contrary purpose. Theoretically there ought to be a standing committee of all the protected interests constantly devising means to put up wages and keep them up, since every high-tariff speech, book, pam-

phlet, trade circular, and newspaper article declares that this is the great end and aim of duties on imports. But somehow we never hear of any efforts of this sort. On the contrary, we are always hearing of disputes between the workingmen and their employers on this question, in which the latter are striving by every means to neutralize and frustrate the beneficent ends of the tariff by keeping wages down to the lowest possible point.

For a quarter of a century Congress has been saying to the protected classes, "Take as much money as you please from the public and give satisfactory wages to your laborers. We will not ask you to show your balance sheet or furnish any statement of receipts and disbursements. We will pass laws giving you the monopoly of the American market, and we shall expect you to make a fair division with your employees. We will take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor." Well, the end, of the twenty-five years since the Morrill tariff went into effect finds the strife between employers and employees as bitter as ever. We have not advanced an inch towards the desired and much promised adjustment of equitable and pacific relations between the two parties. It may be said that it is unreasonable to look for such a settlement, because, however high wages may be, the laboring men will always ask for more, and that if wages were doubled by a magician's wand to-day, the trade-unions would begin to plot for an increase to-morrow. The corollary of this proposition is that, however much money Congress may put into the pockets of the protected classes at any time, it will be best for them to keep it all and never pay a cent more in wages than they are compelled to. This is exactly what happens, what has always happened, and always will happen. The employers have wisely governed themselves in the matter of wages by the law of supply and demand. They have looked forward to a time when domestic competition would reduce their profits, and have acted upon the business principle of making hay while the sun shines, putting everything in their pockets that the law allowed them to take.

Now that domestic competition has become an unpleasant matter, we find a new kind of monopoly starting up in every direction under the name of Trusts. The object of a Trust is to secure to the present producers of a given article, such as lead, sugar, India rubber, cattle, straw-board, paper bags, saddlery hardware, cotton-seed oil, petroleum, and what not, absolute control of the market, so that they may keep out all new comers and charge what they like for their goods. A Trust is a supplementary protective tariff in its effects, although not in its origin. It depends on the tariff for its efficiency in so far as foreign goods of like character are offered for sale and might be brought in competition with those produced by the Trust. The article of lead, for example, which has recently been "trusted," is protected by a duty of two cents per pound. The repeal of this duty would break up the Trust and put the lead producers on a plane with the American people in general—

that of making a living by fair competition with their fellows. And so of sugar, India rubber, and many other things protected by these newly devised Trusts.

There is manifestly a growing uneasiness in the public mind regarding these Trusts. It is not a pleasant thing to contemplate the chaining of the whole people to a series of monopolies controlling the necessities of life, in the same way and upon the identical plan adopted by the Standard Oil Trust. Nobody has opened his mouth to defend them, and this is all the more wonderful since the very same argument that defends the protective tariff, and without which the latter would long ago have crumbled in ruins, is equally available to defend the Trusts. If an artificial monopoly created by Congress through duties on imports serves to increase wages, must not a monopoly created by other means have the same effect? Can anybody give a reason to the contrary? If good profits in business enable the employers to pay high wages, and if the profits insure that result, does it make any difference whether the good profits come from a tariff or from a trust? Obviously not. If Congress enacts that lead mining shall yield two cents a pound more than its natural price in order to help the workingman, must not any other agency which yields the same result have the same effect—always supposing that Congress takes no steps to see that the workingman gets his share? We throw out this hint to Mr. Warner Miller, Mr. Wm. Walter Phelps, and all the workingman's friends, hoping to see this venerable argument put in more attractive shape than we have been able to present it in.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL.

M. DE LESSEPS has adjourned for still another year the opening of the Panama Canal, but has now fixed the precise date for the event, viz.: February 3, 1890. This exactness must be premonitory of a fresh call for funds. The last supplies were secured on terms so extremely onerous as to suggest that there is a limit even to French middle-class credulity. The money on hand will not carry the company through the calendar year 1888. If the shareholders see a deficiency in prospect for continuing the work through the succeeding year, there will be an alarm and the stock will decline. But a decline of the stock will prevent the negotiation of new loans. M. de Lesseps must, therefore, keep a full treasury. He must not only anticipate his wants, but he must prevent other people from anticipating a shortage at any time before the period set for the opening of the canal.

The belief is generally held in this country that M. de Lesseps will never finish the Panama Canal, that no private company will ever finish it, that the present company will become utterly bankrupt, and that when it goes down, the greatest financial disaster of modern times will have supervened. It would be difficult, we imagine, to collect together any body of capitalists and contractors outside of France who would agree to take

the Panama works as a free gift as they stand to-day, and bind themselves to finish the canal on the 3d of February, 1890, or at any other date. It would certainly be impossible to form such a syndicate in the United States, where more accurate knowledge of the difficulties to be overcome exists than in France, or in any other country having the means to undertake such an enterprise. It is hardly open to doubt that the French Government must eventually take up the work, by subvention or guarantee, or that it will tumble into such financial ruin as will shake the very foundations of the Government. How ought we to regard the former eventuality?

We are more interested in the piercing of the Isthmus than any other people who have no money invested in it. Grant that the work will be done somehow and sometime. Great Britain will at first send more tonnage through it than we, but we shall be gaining on her from the start, and shall finally overpass her. But we have more than a commercial interest in the canal. We have political interests also. It has been commonly and rather lightly held that our political interests are opposed to a French canal at Panama, but would be promoted by an American one at Nicaragua or Tehuantepec. But since Panama, Nicaragua, and Mexico are all foreign countries to us, and since the ocean which washes their shores is approachable to all, the difference between them in a political sense, supposing all three to be built, is wholly imaginary. In case of war our canal at Nicaragua would be blockaded as easily as a French canal at Panama. We should have no more use of the one than of the other. If we are strong enough to hold that of Nicaragua and keep it open, we shall be strong enough to seize that of Panama. Both will be under Central-American jurisdiction, and the Governments of those countries will be peculiarly susceptible to our influence, because they look to us for protection against Old World trespass and invasion.

It is too late to say that our interests are opposed to any canal. We have allowed the Panama enterprise to be undertaken, and it is accordingly a matter of indifference whether the money to finish it comes from one source or another. France can acquire no jurisdiction by lending her money or her credit that she had not before. Nor could she acquire any by buying out the Lesseps Company and finishing the canal on Government account. The question for us, therefore, is whether it is for our advantage that water communication should be opened between the Atlantic and the Pacific. If this admits of affirmative answer, and if it be acknowledged also that great financial loss is involved in the work by whomsoever undertaken, it follows that we have no objection to the expenditure of French capital at Panama. Would it be for our advantage if the Straits of Magellan had been situated at Panama when the world was made, instead of being cast at the southern extremity of the continent? Would our commerce be in better plight if some earthquake in primeval times had opened a waterway through the Isthmus? Such a waterway would be free, or

subject at most only to inconsiderable tolls like the old Scheldt dues. There can be but one answer to this question. If nature had provided a strait at Panama like the Strait of Gibraltar, we, in common with all other nations, should be greatly the gainer. Therefore we shall be the gainer by an artificial strait which costs us nothing, and it can make no difference to us whether the money to complete it comes from French investors or French taxpayers. Certainly it is not for our interest that the greatest panic and crash of modern times should fall upon France next year or the year after, since panics are like tidal waves—they have no respect for national boundaries, but sweep the whole commercial world. If that crash comes, we shall get our distributive share of it.

#### THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER 2, 1887.

THE fall meeting of the Society was held in Hopkins Hall, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, on October 26 and 27. The sessions were well attended, not only by members of the Society, but also by many of the professors and students of the University. Prof. Whitney, the President, was again prevented from occupying the chair, though he sent a verbal message, assuring the Society of his better health and of his continued interest in its proceedings. Dr. Hayes Ward of New York presided. A considerable number of distinguished scholars were elected honorary members of the Society, among them Prof. Ed. Sachau, lately appointed dean of the new school for living Oriental languages at the University of Berlin, Col. Whewell, Profs. Kielhorn and Bühler, and Sir Henry Rawlinson, the well-known Assyrian scholar.

Prof. Lanman of Harvard read some interesting communications from members and friends of the Society. Prof. Holtzmann of Freiburg wrote that he was at present at work upon an introduction to the Mahābhārata. M. Ed. Naville thanked the Society for its resolution congratulating him upon the completion of his edition of the Egyptian Book of the Dead. Dr. Jackson of Columbia College, now studying in Halle, announced the steady progress made by Prof. Geldner in his great edition of the Avesta. Mr. Lawrence Mills of Oxford sent the thirty-first volume of the Sacred Books of the East, containing the last part of his translation of the Avesta. Mr. Rockhill of the American Legation at Peking sent a very lengthy communication upon the "Commercial Relations of China and Corea," accompanied by some beautiful specimens of Corean cartography. From Mr. Rockhill's very accurate observations, it appears that the population of China is not at all far from the traditional four hundred million.

A large number of papers were presented and shorter communications made. The chief interest of the meeting seemed to centre in the philology and history of the Assyro-Babylonians; owing, no doubt, to the excellent work done in Baltimore by Prof. Haupt and his Semitic Seminary. The first paper read was by Prof. Haupt, on "A Proposed Grammar of the Assyrian Language," which he intends soon to publish. Prof. Haupt sketched in a few pithy sentences the different stages in the history of the Assyrian language, from the oldest inscription upon an egg-shaped piece of marble, dated 3800 B. C., during the rule of King Sargon of Accad, down to the Birs-Nimrud cylinder of Antiochus, son of Seleucus (293 B. C.). Prof. Haupt dwelt espe-

cially upon the relation of Assyrian to Hebrew and Ethiopic. Prof. Bloomfield of Johns Hopkins read some "Contributions to the Study of the Atharva Veda." A short paper was then read by the Secretary from Prof. Lyon of Harvard upon "A Collection of Babylonian Tablets in Harvard College Library." The Metropolitan Museum of New York is the only institution in this country which has a large collection of original Babylonian and Assyrian antiquities. About thirty years ago the New England colleges had casts made of the principal inscriptions in the European cabinets. This present collection of original documents is therefore the more interesting. It contains fifty-eight tablets or fragments of tablets from Babylonia. They are all of the kind technically called "contract tablets," and give us an excellent insight into the social and private life of the time. The material is partly baked, partly unbaked brick. These tablets were dug up by the natives and sent to London, whence they came by purchase into the possession of Harvard College. In connection with the foregoing it may be mentioned that Dr. Cyrus Adler of Johns Hopkins University announced that the National Museum at Washington is about to form a complete collection of casts and facsimiles of seals coming from Mesopotamia. It is intended eventually to include cylinders, slabs, and tablets in the collection.

The evening session, coupled with a reception tendered to the members of the Society, was held at the house of President Gilman. Papers of a more general nature were read, and works of archaeology laid open for inspection. The session was a very enjoyable one in every way, and was greatly appreciated by the members of the Society. Mr. H. F. Allen of Johns Hopkins announced that Prof. Paul Haupt, together with the members of the Semitic Seminary, intended to compile an Assyrian glossary for the practical use of students. This is in no way to take the place of the large dictionary of Prof. Delitzsch, now in course of publication in Leipzig. Dr. Hayes Ward exhibited some Babylonian stones, and a seal which was conclusively shown to be a forgery. Prof. Frothingham of Princeton described the remains of an old monastery in Italy with the aid of a number of photographs. The chief feature of this monastery was a twelve-sided tower. President Gilman spoke at some length upon the history of the manuscript containing the very important "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles." A photolithographic copy of the MS. is soon to be published, and the Society was able to examine some of the photographs.

The Thursday morning session was opened by a paper sent in by Prof. Isaac Hall of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, containing a translation of the Nestorian directions for washing the dead. Dr. Stephen D. Pete had a paper entitled "Animal Worship in the East and West Compared." The prevalence of animal worship is very widespread in ancient religions. The custom is a very old one; it is a form of universal religion, and a connecting link between prehistorical and historical times. Among the animals thus worshipped the hare plays a prominent part. The historical connection between different countries is not sufficient to account for this great prevalence. The worship of animals passes through all the stages of development of the human race. Prof. Bloomfield followed with a discussion of the "So-called Fire-ordeal in the Vedas," with especial reference to Atharva Veda ii. 12. The later law books recognize nine such ordeals of fire, and it was supposed that this hymn was to be sung at such an ordeal. Prof. Bloomfield, however, is of opinion that the hymn contains an

imprecation against the enemy. Dr. Jackson sent a communication "On the Significance of the Gathas in the Avesta, and a Translation of the Fifty-fifth Chapter of the Yashna." The Gathas contain the oldest parts of these sacred writings. In the Yashts Zoroaster is differently described. The Zoroaster of the Gathas is real and historic. Here we find the origin of the Zoroastrian religion. Prof. Hopkins of Bryn Mawr, in speaking of "Proverbs in the Mahābhārata," pointed out some singular coincidences in this kind of literature between Grecian proverbs and some of these old Indian sayings.

Turning again to Assyria, Dr. Hayes Ward spoke on the Abuhabha figures found by Rassam some years ago. He offered some very excellent suggestions in explanation of certain symbols found upon these figures. Dr. Adler followed with a paper on "The Views of the Assyrians on Life after Death," with especial reference to a recent publication upon the same subject by Dr. Jeremias. The materials for this inquiry are very varied—the narrative of the descent of Ishtar to Hades, the prayers in the historical inscriptions, and the execrations. Of especial interest is a bronze plaque representing the four divisions of the earth. The lowest division is assigned to Hades. The Assyrians and Babylonians thought that punishments and rewards came to man in the flesh. They knew, indeed, of an existence after death, but imagined that all mankind would then be upon the same level. There was no real reward and punishment. Dr. Adler read a second paper on "The Death of Sennacherib and the Accession of Esar-haddon." The exact dates of these two events could until recently not be definitely settled. The Babylonian Chronicle, however, published lately by Dr. Winckler in the *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, clears up the difficulty occasioned by the conflicting accounts. Sennacherib was murdered by one of his sons in December of the year 681 B. C. An insurrection followed, which only closed in February of the next year. The date of the accession of Esar-haddon, therefore, must be placed in the year 680, and not 681, as has heretofore been done. (See also Schrader, 'Die Keilinschriftliche babylonische Königsliste,' p. 21 seq.)

The Society then adjourned to meet again in Boston on the first Wednesday in May, 1888.

R. J. H. G.

#### GENERAL REFORM TENDENCIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 25, 1887.

THE chief political events during the past fortnight have been Mr. Chamberlain's tour in Ulster and the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington at Nottingham. Lord Rosebery also made an effective speech at Castle Douglas, and the arrest of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford is one of those incidents, sure to occur under the present repressive system in Ireland, from which neither party can hope to reap anything but ridicule and scandal. In Mr. Chamberlain's speeches there was no lack of the boldness and dexterity of so powerful a political gladiator. They have encouraged and stiffened the backs of the Ulster Protestants and their allies and connections on this side of the Channel. But the cartoon in *Punch* depicting him as a messenger of peace flourishing a shillalah expresses the prevailing sentiment of his former Liberal friends and admirers, who regard with much bitterness the tendency of his speeches to inflame the intensity of sectarian hatred. The most remarkable part of Mr. Gladstone's speeches, and that which will have the most abiding result, was the passages in

which he emphasized the necessity of an effective supremacy of the British Parliament as part of his scheme of home rule. This point, as it stood on the naked lines of the bill of last year, was a stumbling-block to many an elector; and Mr. Gladstone's opponents who complain of the absence of any concession in the Nottingham speeches, may find that his reasonable exposition of this principle of his scheme will advance it more than any specific concession, such as the separate treatment of Ulster, would have done—indeed, there is good reason to doubt whether the Ulster Protestants would desire separate treatment.

In a commentary on one of Mr. Gladstone's speeches by Lord Randolph Churchill at Sunderland, he laid stress on an argument of which we are likely to hear more. His name has now for some years been associated with what is called Tory democracy—a Tory Government with a Liberal or even Radical programme. The appearance of the home-rule question has greatly increased the plausibility of such a conception, because it supplies to Tories professing their willingness to pass Liberal measures a tangible difference, on which they can take their stand, between themselves and the accredited Liberal party. Accordingly, last year at Dartford, Lord Randolph Churchill, then a member of the Government, sketched in some detail a plan of Liberal reforms which he was prepared to carry out. This programme was shortly afterwards practically disavowed by Lord Salisbury, who at the same time struck the keynote of the policy of repression in Ireland, which they afterwards carried out in the legislation of last session. Now Lord Randolph returns to the charge. Commenting on Mr. Gladstone's forecast of Liberal legislation, he says: "I am willing to accept the principle of one man one vote, to hand over the control of the liquor laws to representative bodies, to prohibit settlement of land beyond existing lines, to make elementary education free. I am ready to do all that Mr. Gladstone would do for you, with this difference: I am prepared to do it at once; whereas, if home rule must be settled first, these measures cannot be taken up for four years."

There are many points in which Lord Randolph's outline of promised reforms comes short of what an advanced Liberal would demand and a Gladstonian Government would grant; and besides home rule there is one reservation, disestablishment—no step in that direction is to be taken in any part of the kingdom. But still, as a programme laid before a Conservative audience, these proposals are startling. How far will they be accepted? This week the *Economist* advances substantially the same argument in favor of the Government and against home rule. This is one way, though not the only way, in which the home-rule controversy has given an impetus to democratic changes. At the outset there is little doubt that the mass of the Tory party would have been more opposed to a great and deliberate advance along the whole line of legislation than even to the concession of home rule for Ireland. There is much truth in Mr. Gladstone's representation at Nottingham, that home rule is not in itself a party question; and many believe that, but for the Liberal Unionists, the Tories would have produced a plan of home rule which might have supplied the basis of a settlement. In conversation this is not always denied by Conservative politicians. Now, however, a statesman who is no stranger to negotiation with the Irish Nationalists, and whose adoption of a home-rule policy would have surprised nobody, offers to his party the policy of

defeating their opponents by appropriating their schemes. This is education after the manner of Lord Beaconsfield. Will the pupils be docile? It is probable that, though previously discountenanced by Lord Salisbury, and in spite of some resistance to be expected from Mr. Goschen, the new counsels and the new policy will greatly modify the current of Tory politics. And the change will be made not so much as a concession to the Liberal consciences of the present Parliamentary Liberal-Unionist party, whose votes may be depended on to keep Mr. Gladstone out of power, as by way of an effort to gain the country to their side.

Nor is it naked desire for office which will lead Tory politicians to break with their traditions, and perhaps forget pledges given and taken. They have an instinct—from their own point of view a sound instinct—that almost any amount of specific concession is better than that the reins of power should be snatched from the hands of men animated by a conservative spirit. In my last letter I pointed out the advantage which the Government hoped to reap from presenting in Ireland the law on one side and their opponents on the other. In the game of chess which is proceeding, next to that move the most formidable to the home-rule party is the claim of the Tories to be anxious to pass useful reforms which the Gladstonians are obstructing. In meeting this danger, the Liberals may take heart. The leopard cannot change his skin. The Tories will not pursue a general policy pervaded with the spirit of democratic progress. Last session the Government took up a nominally liberal attitude with regard to the Coal-Mines Bill and the Truck Bill, but these bills in their passage afforded numerous illustrations of the difficulty with which concessions in the interests of labor are yielded by a Tory majority.

If Tory statesmen show a disposition to compete for the credit of Mr. Gladstone's programme, it is natural to inquire next what new questions are likely to push themselves to the front, though they have not yet met with official patronage. The question of payment of members has been brought into at least temporary prominence by special circumstances. The trade-unions, out of whose funds the expenses of Mr. Burt and Mr. Fenwick were defrayed, have by a large majority decided that their funds are no longer to be applied to such purposes, and it is possible that the result may be the withdrawal of these gentlemen from the House of Commons. All the practical mining members have played a useful and creditable part in the House. It may be said of the labor members generally that they are conspicuous for those qualities of respect for Parliament and self-respect which Conservative critics maintain are disappearing as the assembly becomes more democratic. Mr. Burt's retirement would be a public loss. He enjoys the respect of all sections of the House, and, but for his modesty, caution, and apparent lack of ambition, his abilities might lead him to a still more prominent position than he occupies. As to the payment of members, many advanced Liberals are eager for it as the removal of a bar which excludes all but comparatively rich men from the council of the State. Others, who do not withhold their approval of the principle, would prefer to see the practical demand limited for the present to the imposition of the public election expenses on the rates. This change would make a vast difference to poor candidates. All sections of the Liberal party are united in demanding it. On the other hand, a sudden adoption of the principle of payment might be attended with inconvenience and abuse.

A more important question is, how far what may be described as socialistic principles have obtained any hold or are gaining ground among the new electorate. Take, for example, the nationalization of the land. Apart from the utterances of systematic Socialists, it is rare in the country to hear a speech in favor of such a change, and I am not aware that any responsible leader of public opinion in or out of Parliament has openly declared for it, though here and there a stray member of Parliament might be found who has done so. If this estimate be correct, there can be no general desire to attack the institution of private property. As a workman said to me the other day: "There would have to be a division every Saturday night." That is the view of the average British workman. But this must be taken with two qualifications. With respect to land the widest freedom will be claimed of requisitioning it on fair terms for public purposes, and overriding unfair contracts in regard to its occupation. The Irish Land Acts, the Crofters' Act, the Allotments Act of last session, have established that no limit to the fair application of this principle will be tolerated.

Secondly, there is a disposition to scrutinize the title to real property more closely than before. Take the case of minerals, such as coal and iron. In most countries these are national property. In this country they are private property. In most countries the royalties exacted for working the minerals are greatly less than here, and it is proportionately easier for the lessee to work the mine at a profit. The royalties are often fixed by a lease for a long period, and there are instances in which it has become impossible, owing to the fluctuations of the market, to work a mine at a profit after paying the royalty. The universal adoption of a sliding scale, the recognition of the principle that the landlord's share is to be proportionate to the return, would much abate the grievance. But some call for abolition of royalties as unfairly handicapping the trade. Not a few persons claiming to represent the working miners, or anxious to gain their confidence, call loudly for the abolition of royalties; but the probable effect upon wages is rarely examined with care, and if they have thought out the matter, few have been bold enough to say either that they would or that they would not recognize the claim of the owners to compensation.

The same industries afford a recent illustration of another tendency which may be regarded as an approach to socialistic principles—the readiness of the State, or the demand upon the State, to take the responsibility of controlling private contracts. In the largest coal fields of England the period during which the men work underground does not exceed, if it amounts to, eight hours. This is due to the action of the unions. But in the greater part of Scotland, where organization is weak, the hours of labor are often ten. The workmen, through their members of Parliament, asked for a statutory limitation to eight hours. This was not supported by the English mining members, and it was energetically opposed by other prominent members identified with trade-unionism, and the proposal was defeated by a large majority.

C. D.

## IRELAND UNDER COERCION.

DUBLIN, October 29, 1887.

NONE but Irishmen who have attained middle life, and have already lived through and felt three acute cycles of agitation, coercion, and consequent demoralization and increased embitterment, can understand the sinking of heart with which we find ourselves in the midst of an-

other such cycle. Measuring the forces opposed to self-government, and the manner in which coercion begets circumstances that furnish plausible reasons against reform, I cannot encourage hopes of speedy settlement.

Mr. Balfour and Lord Londonderry have settled down to the work of coercion, armed with one of the most stringent coercion acts passed for Ireland since the Act of Union—more stringent comparatively than appears, in that the Government have now at their disposal a more perfect telegraphic and railway system than was formerly available. They have, as before, an army of 11,000 police dependent on the Castle, any number of military, and an obedient paid magistracy, thirsting to humiliate their natural opponents, the people and their leaders. As yet the work is in its preliminary stages, but we have seen enough to enable us to anticipate the probable results of the policy; we have had much bludgeoning and bloodshed, and several persons have lost their lives, yet the landlords are in the main no nearer to the recovery of their rents. The Government is acting with considerable astuteness, within the limits of its policy. When the proclamations suppressing the League in certain districts were first posted, we expected wholesale arrests of those who, despite them, attended meetings of suppressed branches. There has been nothing of the kind. The Executive saw that the Irish prisons would not hold a tenth part of those willing to defy the law. They have not even summoned or arrested the conveners and chairmen. They have adopted the policy of hunting and dispersing when within their power, of watching and taking down names, of punishing rather the publishers and prominent approvers than the originators of the proceedings, and impeding as far as possible the sale of newspapers containing reports of them.

The first press prosecutions against the Lord Mayor and Mr. O'Brien failed on account of the clumsy manner in which the cases were manipulated by the crown lawyers. That against Mr. Walsh, editor of the *Wexford People*, has been more successful. He was charged on a number of counts, and has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. His offence was publishing proceedings of suppressed branches of the League, in such a spirit as to encourage the promoters continuing to act in defiance of the proclamation. Taking the simple reading of the act, the paid resident magistrates could not but convict; their animus and obedience to the desires of the Government at whose pleasure they hold office were shown in the term of imprisonment, and in their adjudging hard labor. The number of main prosecutions under the act is already considerable. Besides Mr. Walsh, we have Mr. Hayden of Mullingar, another journalist. William O'Brien and John Mandeville are up on appeal, and are almost certain to have their three months' sentences confirmed. Mr. Cox, M. P., Mr. Sheehy, M. P., and several others are on Mr. Balfour's list, not to mention smaller fry, such as Mary Anne Lawler, a little girl of thirteen, near Wexford, who received a fortnight's imprisonment for "intimidation"—the "intimidated" parties swearing that she had in no degree frightened them, and she herself declining to submit to the indignity of accepting the magistrate's alternative of entering into recognizances to "be of good behavior." Since her release, she has been presented with a gold watch and chain, rosary, and prayer-book by the ladies of the "Liverpool Shamrock League," besides gifts from other sympathizers. Meetings announced for several days have been "proclaimed" only a few hours before the specified time. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has just been sentenced to two

months for attempting to hold a meeting of English sympathizers within a district where meetings called with the object (in police opinion) of intimidation were forbidden. In Cork city the Court-house, where a meeting was to have been held under the auspices of the Mayor and High Sheriff, was without warrant seized and occupied by the military and police. In fact, the police, acting under Castle instructions, can do exactly what they like; the only remedy against them is by appeal to police magistrates or to judges who are hand and glove with the ascendancy party. In cases where it has been possible to appeal to juries, and the juries have given verdicts against the police, the warrants have not been executed.

The character of the imprisonment accentuates a striking difference between this and Mr. Forster's régime (Nationalists now even sometimes speak of him regretfully as "poor old Forster"). The "suspects" were allowed ordinary dress, association with companions, food from without, correspondence, daily visits, and unlimited literature. We are now to have rigid prison discipline, prison clothes and food, the plank bed, entire exclusion—exactly the treatment of ordinary malefactors undergoing similar terms. Imprisonment at the best is imprisonment. I saw many a man permanently broken in mind and body under Mr. Forster, and such results are now likely to be more marked. Mr. Forster's coercion was for a limited term. The present powers of coercion are permanent. Will this act yet be outdone in the future? Shall we have people speaking regretfully of "poor young Balfour"? The danger of coming into contact with such coercion will doubtless have a sedative influence upon some, but upon most the effect will be entirely opposite. It will leave behind incalculable dregs of mischief and ill feeling. So far as the suppression of open-air meetings is concerned, the Government will be favored by the weather, which, after an unprecedentedly fine spell of many months, appears to have broken for the winter. Their policy evidently is to localize their difficulties, and by striking down a few such men as Mr. O'Brien, the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Walsh, to paralyze what they have most to fear—the action and influence of the Irish national press. In this they have been to some extent successful. A large amount of capital is embarked in Irish journalism. Sensitiveness regarding dividends and their personal safety with men who have not themselves very decided convictions, has already borne its natural result, in an avoidance of reports or news that might bring editors within the meshes of the law. *United Ireland* (Mr. O'Brien) and the *Nation* and *Weekly News* (the Lord Mayor, T. D. Sullivan, M. P.) have nailed their colors to the mast.

The results of this coercion policy cannot be doubted by any one who has carefully watched the current of Irish history. It is possible, however, that the Government may be able for a time by present appearances to justify it to their supporters. The throwing up of their well-paid commissions and ultimate life pensions by some of the police is a new feature in the situation.

Most Irishmen now privately acknowledge that home rule in some form, and a complete settlement of the land question, are inevitable. This being so, the aggregate support here of the present policy is difficult to understand. There are four daily papers in Dublin—the *Freeman* and its *Evening Telegraph*, the *Irish Times* and its *Evening News*, the *Daily Express*, and *Evening Mail*. The collective circulation of the last three, strongly anti-National, about equals that of the *Freeman*. These papers thoroughly

endorse Mr. Balfour's policy, and speak of him almost as a heaven-sent ruler. The *Union*, the special organ of the landlord and anti-National party, writes this week:

"Nothing could be more encouraging than the present position of affairs. In Ireland the conspiracy to make government impossible is making its final and unsuccessful effort. The Crimes Act is working most efficiently at last, and in a few months' time we predict a marvellous change will have come over the scene."

The want of real statesmanship in the ascendancy and business classes, their blind opposition to all reforms until forced upon them, has been one of the most deplorable outcomes of the legislative union. Neither in public nor in private is there any condemnation of the present Government. The one apparent object of these classes is to keep the people down, their one idea of the popular movement, that it is for the cutting off cows' tails in furtherance of a policy of robbing the landlords and severing the connection between England and Ireland. There is much danger in store for us in that now, as formerly, the movement is being left to the guidance of such a small body of agitators out of touch with the commercial and in the main with the cultured classes. I went down to Wexford the other day to witness Mr. Walsh's trial, and could not but remark that there was little real interest in the transaction, except among the poorer classes. In Dublin, apart from English strangers, the number of citizens of weight at political gatherings is small. Doubtless many think they can wait, and come in when it is safe, and agreeable and convenient. Entire accord with the principles and practices of the Nationalists would not be called for; but surely a little sympathy would be natural—some acknowledgment that there must be some reason for the turmoil, and unrest, and misery that we have here generation after generation—a little doubt as to whether putting respectable men upon plank beds and prison diet is the best way to get in rents, to quiet the people, and to unite the two countries. None really gain by a continuance of this sort of business but the thriftless and idle, who, under cover of agitations such as the present (inevitable under present arrangements), living in the midst of society where hatred of particular laws and institutions leads to toleration of lawlessness in many directions, have ample opportunities for indulging their proclivities and demoralizing others. When intellects like Mr. Gladstone's, Mr. Morley's, and Earl Spencer's acknowledge the futility of attempting any longer to combat the main current of Irish thought, and believe that it can be turned into safe and beneficent channels, a blind continuance in opposition is not likely to be justified.

That attendance at all meetings of the League, in Dublin as elsewhere, has long been marked by detectives, has of course, a deterrent effect upon some sympathizers. The extremely bad arrangements at the more important Dublin meetings—the crushing and squeezing, the closeness and noise—doubtless prevent the presence of many who are really with the movement. Men are alarmed by the fact that the attitude of the rank and file tends to support the non-payment of all rents and to encourage general lawlessness. Thus the real issues are obscured, and difficulties are placed in the way of a thoughtful consideration of what are likely to be the average common-sense opinions and desires of the people.

Mr. Chamberlain's visit contributed nothing towards the solution of difficulties. His arguments against intrusting the people with the management of their own affairs told as much

against county boards as against a parliament in College Green. If the Government of England had been arranged in accordance with the wishes of the minority in a well-defined district, there could then have been no effectual reforms. If we must have a separate government for the corner counties of Ulster, so as to guard the interests of the Protestants residing therein, we must also have special guarantees for the Catholic minority in those counties. The persistent harping of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends upon separation is waste of time and energy. No visible Irish party, no known Irish politician, wants a home rule that would involve separation in any sense of the word. If we Irish were a distinctly and markedly inferior race, a permanent coercion policy might be more intelligible; if we have within us the same elements of good as other races, the degradation of some of our people under the present régime is no argument against the possibility of our elevation under happier circumstances.

Two reasons may be given for sustaining a stolid coercive policy at present: (1.) The landlords may hope thus to obtain better terms, and the ascendancy party to whittle down whatever scheme of home rule is next propounded. (2.) A settlement of the Irish difficulty upon national lines largely depends upon the health of two men, one of whom is far advanced in years, and the other so weakened by illness as to be unable to take an apparent part in public affairs outside the House of Commons. Those who believe that the national difficulty is only transitory—that if further agrarian and other reforms are passed, this, the most objectionable factor in the agitation, will eventually disappear, may feel justified in intrenching themselves behind the present policy, on the chance that the death of one or other opponent may tend to help them out of a dangerous crisis. D. B.

#### THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.—II.

HEIDELBERG, October 14, 1887.

As a full account of the proceedings of the Institute of International Law will soon be published in the Review which appears at Brussels, I suppose I may, as in my last letter, limit my report to points of general interest. The Grand Duke of Baden's presence at one of the sittings was chronicled as the first case of the attendance of a crowned head. England was represented by Messrs. Westlake, Thomas Barclay, W. E. Hall, and Prof. Holland; France, by Profs. C. Lyon, Caen and Lehr; Switzerland, by Profs. Moynier, Orelli, König, and Brocher de la Fléchère; Belgium, by M. Rolin-Jacquemyns and Profs. A. Rivier, A. Rolin, and Nys; Russia, by Prof. Martens. Besides these I may mention Prof. Brusa from Italy, and Geffcken, Perels, Von Bulmerincq, Von Bar, Von Martitz from Germany. In the name of the University of Heidelberg Prof. Holsten welcomed them in a speech setting forth how the selfishness of nations was just as much the root of all evil in public life as of individuals in private life. The idea of ennobling the relations of nations and raising them to a higher level was considered absurd by some; but all grand and fertile ideas, Christianity included, had shared the same fate, and therefore it should not deter the Institute from prosecuting its work. Prof. A. Rivier then read the annual report, and pointed out how Heidelberg might be proud of its teachers of international law, from Samuel Puffendorf, Cocceji, and Textor down to Zachariä, Klüber, Hegel, Robert von Mohl, and Bluntschli. Just because the town and castle had suffered so

much from barbarous warfare, they reminded us how much more humane warfare had become since the reign of Louis XIV. On the relative merits of masses and classes Prof. Rivier expressed an opinion greatly at variance with those current among Gladstonians. He maintained that there was a growing danger to peace in the predominance of ignorant masses with their vulgar admiration of force, whereas governments and the ruling classes were making great efforts to render the relations between different countries more friendly.

The truth of these words as regards the actual condition of things in France and Germany, and to a certain extent in Russia, is indisputable. At the same time I venture to think that if the rulers of the great Continental Powers were to make a more courageous stand against rampant chauvinism, and to conceal a little and suppress their military predilections and preoccupations, they might be more successful in paving the way for a better understanding between their peoples. Nothing, moreover, would draw European nations closer together and tend more to allay rancorous feelings than commercial intercourse on free-trade principles—instead of which, protection is indefatigable in daily raising up new barriers between neighboring countries; and in an age when the facilities for intercourse and exchange of goods have so marvellously augmented, governments have failed to avail themselves of these two most precious and efficacious of all instruments for promoting peace and good-will among men. The latest novelty in European politics is in fact an attempt to bring about an immense Customs' Union, which would isolate central Europe from East and West, and, so to say, undo the work of a century. For it was the Revolution of 1789 which started the idea of uniting all nations into a commonwealth of fraternity and liberty, and it was free trade that not unsuccessfully took up a task which the Revolution and its heirs had shown themselves incompetent to accomplish. Heavy duties on all foreign goods, coupled with intolerance and persecution of aliens, are now, alas! busy unravelling the precious tissue woven by the principles of free intercourse, free trade, and free immigration.

The first point treated by the meeting was the conflict of laws of marriage and divorce. A string of resolutions were adopted laying down the opinion of the Institute on the matter. As to the forms of celebration of marriage, the law of the place where it is consummated is, as a rule, to hold good; with regard, on the other hand, to the necessary conditions for the validity of the act, such as age, consanguinity, consent of parents and guardians, publication of banns, etc., preference is given to the law of the country to which the parties belong. A marriage annulled or divorced in one country is to be considered so everywhere.

A debate was raised on Prof. Lorenz von Stein's proposals concerning the administration of public and private railways in time of war. The suggestion that neutrals should be allowed by belligerents to run trains in an invaded country, and to keep up communications which must otherwise remain interrupted, is curious, as showing to what extent railways, formerly supposed to be simply a private concern, are now looked upon as not only of public, but of international concern.

For the navigation of international rivers a code of rules, submitted by Prof. Martens, was accepted with a few modifications, partly taken over from a counter-proposal by M. Ed. Engelhardt. The principle laid down at the Congress of Vienna, and much deviated from ever since, is firmly reasserted, viz.: that the navigation

of the whole course of international rivers, from the point where each of them becomes navigable as far as the open sea, shall be entirely free, and may not be interdicted to any flag whatsoever. Art. 1 improves the usual stipulations by imposing on the contiguous States the obligation of regulating, by common accord and in the interest of all, everything that concerns the navigation of the river they have in common. In reserving to each State the right of concession with respect to "le petit cabotage," I think the Institute would have done well in accepting the definition of that term proposed by M. Engelhardt as "the exclusive and regular traffic between different ports belonging to the same State." The last article proposes that property on board ships navigating international rivers shall, in time of war, enjoy the same protection as private property on land.

The debate on extradition did not lead to the modification of any of the twenty-six articles adopted by the Institute at its Oxford meeting, of which art. 13 declares that extradition is not to take place for acts of a political nature, while art. 14 lays down that acts bearing the character of crimes, according to common law (murder, arson, theft), are not to be excepted from extradition for the sole reason of their originating in a political motive, and that before giving up a criminal a State will have to consider whether an act committed during a political rebellion, a civil war, or an insurrection would or would not be excused by the customs of war. We are told that in Italy a new law of extradition is being prepared, which will return to the old principle, and refuse extradition for all cases in which the crime partakes of a political character. It would be sad to see such a reaction taking place in Europe at the very time when public opinion in England and America has become aware of the harm done to civilization by the protection accorded to the Irish dynamiters and Prof. Mezeroff.

The Institute made a vigorous step towards reform of maritime law by adopting, with slight modifications, the whole code drawn up by Prof. von Bulmerincq, and containing 122 paragraphs. They embody an entirely novel and highly important principle, viz.: that the upper prize courts should be, not national, but international. The author does not abandon his notion that, as no one ought to be judge in his own cause, the reform should be pushed still further, so that the lower prize courts should equally contain judges selected from neutral nations. But against the opinion of Prof. Martens and others, that few Powers are as yet likely to acknowledge international jurisdiction in this matter, he was glad to obtain a majority in favor of the establishment of prize courts of appeal. When war breaks out, each belligerent is to create such a court, of which he names the president and one member besides, at the same time inviting three neutral Powers to appoint the remaining three judges. Thus the Institute has again attempted to bring the usages of war into accordance with the postulates of modern civilization, just as it voted in former sessions that none but the men-of-war and the military forces of belligerent States should in future have authority to detain, visit, search, or seize merchant vessels during naval warfare; that privateering be forbidden, except as a means of retaliation against States employing privateers, and that private property at sea be not liable to seizure, whether belonging to neutrals or to the enemy, except in cases specially provided for, such as when a vessel assists in hostilities or breaks a blockade, or where the cargo is intended for the enemy, etc., etc.

A very interesting debate sprang up on the further question of pacific blockades. M. Geffcken denied that a blockade could ever be anything except a warlike measure. To persons maintaining the opposite view he was ready to reply in the words addressed by the Turkish Minister to the foreign representatives after the battle of Navarino in 1827: "You first break a man's head and then declare that you are his friend!" Prof. Brusa supported the view that a pacific blockade should only be admissible as a measure of police resorted to by a majority of the great Powers of Europe against one of the smaller European States, of which they must more or less be considered the natural superintendents or guardians. All were agreed that where no state of war, but only a state of reprisals, existed, the commerce of third Powers could not justly be interfered with or restricted—except, possibly, with regard to arms and ammunition. France had certainly tried to go beyond this line during the blockade of Chinese ports in 1884, but England protested at once against the idea that a pacific blockade could confer on the blockading Power a right to seize neutral vessels. Prof. Martens pointed out that during the blockade of Greek ports in 1886 by the great Powers, foreign vessels were not prohibited from entering the ports—in fact, that they were not visited at all, so that they were even able to import contraband of war during the blockade. Mr. Westlake maintained that a State should always have the liberty to treat a pacific blockade as an act of warfare, if it felt inclined to do so. A majority declared in favor of recognizing pacific blockades as legitimate, for the sake of preventing a greater evil, war. Finally the following resolution was adopted:

"The establishment of a blockade when there is no war (*en dehors de la guerre*) is not to be considered as contrary to international law if the following rules are adhered to: (1.) A pacific blockade must be officially declared and notified and must be kept up by a sufficient force. (2.) Ships of the blockaded Power which do not respect such a blockade may be sequestered. When the blockade is over, they must be returned to their owners with their cargoes, but no indemnity need be paid. (3.) Vessels belonging to other Powers may freely circulate, notwithstanding the blockade."

Considering the intolerant and inhuman proceedings of Spain in the Caroline Islands, and the sad refusal of the United States to join England and Germany in prohibiting the liquor traffic in Australasia, it is a pity that the Institute found no time to take in hand the excellent codes proposed by M. Engelhardt and Prof. von Martitz with reference to the occupation of new territories, treated in chapter vi. of the African Conference in Berlin (February 26, 1885). The principal rules proposed by Martitz are: Every region that is not effectively under the sovereignty or the protectorate of one of the States forming the international community is considered as no man's land. Possession is taken by establishment of a responsible local power provided with the necessary means for maintaining order, and for insuring the regular exercise of its authority within the limits of the occupied territory. The authority established in an occupied territory is bound to respect and to insure the respect of acquired rights, . . . both of the natives and of subjects of civilized States. International law imposes on the occupying nation the duty of conserving and educating the native population, and of furthering its moral and material welfare. . . . In order to protect the natives against the evils consequent upon the abuse of strong drinks, the sale of such drinks shall be duly regulated and controlled. M. Engelhardt has further proposals to make,

e. g., that liberty of conscience and religious tolerance shall be guaranteed as well to the natives as to the citizens of the occupying Power or to foreigners; that all flags shall have free access not only to the coast of such territories, but also to navigable waters in the interior which are in direct communication with the sea.

I may conclude by mentioning that Dr. Mittermaier sent a paper recommending inter-State arrangements for preserving the purity of river water as regards international rivers. As the *vis inertiae* opposes itself with so much force in many countries to the adoption of efficacious measures for the above object, it seems rather a good idea to try to bring international opinion to bear upon it. Questions of universal interest may possibly sometimes be solved by coöperation, which it has been vainly tried to remedy by the action of public opinion in an individual State. THEODOR VON BUNSEN.

## Correspondence.

### THE COUNCIL OF NICÆA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Is it really true that the Council of Nicæa was surrounded with such an awe as you describe, and that the fact of serious disagreement among its members was so carefully and successfully concealed? I am not deep in church history, but from a good many accounts of the Council which I have read, Protestant and Catholic, I had always supposed that the whole Eastern Church at least became in a very short time possessed of the news that a considerable part of the Nicene bishops, and a large part of the bishops generally, inclined strongly to Arianism, in spite of the Council. And how could the schism have maintained itself for so many years within the Empire, and for generations outside of it, if the mere decision of a General Council was held as precluding further inquiry, or as valid except so far as it actually did express Scripture and oecumenical tradition? Do we not too easily transfer the notions of the Vaticanum to the early times?

Baur, at least, cannot be accredited with any superstitious reverence for a General Council, and he treats the collapse of Arianism as inevitable, from its being essentially in contradiction to the absoluteness of Christianity. At the same time, he treats the less complete success of Ephesus and Chalcedon, which had every formal claim to oecumenical reception, as due neither to the smaller attendance of bishops nor to intrigue or imperial will, but to their less successful solution of the problems before them. If these councils deserve in many respects to be compared to our political conventions, it seems that they may very well be compared with them in this also, that their decrees never settled into final acceptance until the matter of which they treated had come as near a final decision as was possible during the centuries through which the Catholic Church had no essentially new materials of thought.

As to the Council of Springfield, it must be said for the majority, that its overwhelming victory was fully assured beforehand, and that it does not seem to have the slightest wish to disguise the intensity of the schism. If the minority were only as well inclined to accept the challenge to division as the majority to deliver it, there are at least a few adherents of the losing cause who would be greatly delighted.

Faithfully yours, CHARLES C. STARBUCK.  
ANDOVER, MASS., October 31.

[We did not imagine that our illustrative

allusion to certain aspects of the Council of Nicea would be pressed as if meant for a full description of that gathering. Our opinion remains unchanged that its contrast with the Springfield meeting, in the points we suggested, and in the general terms we used, can be successfully maintained.—ED. NATION.]

#### LIBERALIZING THE PENSION SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I enclose a cutting from a circular that has come into my hands in my character as an "old soldier" (which I am proud to be in the honorable sense of the phrase). I also clip out for you the display lines, intended, I suppose, to "whoop up" "the boys" against the meeting of Congress.

It seems to me that "general liberalization of the whole pension system" might be best effected by tacking on to the scheme of the National Pension Committee the plans of other classes of people who, while not having served in the army or navy, would like to reduce the surplus in the Treasury and secure an annuity to themselves at the same time. To that end, I hope you will find room for the clipping that summarizes the views of the Pension Committee.

A VETERAN.

WASHINGTON, November 3, 1887.

#### LET THE BUGLES BLOW!

SOUND THE "ASSEMBLY"!

COMRADES, RALLY ON THE COLORS!

The National Pension Committee of the G. A. R. has formulated a part of the wishes of the veterans for an immediate liberalization of the pension laws into the following recommendations:

- (1.) A pension of \$12 a month to all men who served three months, and who are now physically or mentally disabled.
- (2.) Continuance of pension of deceased soldier to widow or minor children; and if there be none, then to dependent parents.
- (3.) All of the recommendations for increase and equalization of pensions for special disabilities made in his recent report by Pension Commissioner Black.
- (4.) Increased pension for all the severer disabilities.
- (5.) Pensions for the survivors of rebel prisons, substantially as presented in the bill of the National Association of Prisoners of War.
- (6.) Increased Pensions for loss of hearing or eyesight.
- (7.) A reenactment of the arrears law.
- (8.) An equitable equalization of bounties, and a general liberalization of the whole pension system.

#### TEACHERS' AGENCIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: To judge from the newspapers, the number of persons who profess to find positions for teachers in this country is increasing. I should like to hear some discussion of the question how this increase of middlemen affects the parties immediately concerned, teachers and their employers. One very rarely sees advertisements of schools wanting teachers; the advertisements are generally those of teachers seeking positions. And I am inclined to believe that heads of schools often pay no attention to these advertisements, but apply at once to a teachers' agency when they have a vacancy to fill. The agency may then recommend the same man whom they might have heard of through his advertisement. This is a matter of no consequence to the head of the school, who pays nothing in either case. But it makes a good deal of difference to the poor teacher. If he gets a position through an advertisement, he pays but a small sum, the cost of the advertisement. If he obtains an appointment through a teachers' agency, he must pay, besides his registration

fee of two or three dollars, five per cent. of his first year's salary, or from forty dollars upward. This is a heavy tax on a class little able to pay it.

In many cases all the teachers' agency does is to furnish the addresses of candidates to the master of a school who is seeking a teacher. The whole business could be transacted just as well without this intervention. X.

NOVEMBER 4, 1887.

## Notes.

It is proposed to establish a society for the study of Folk Lore, and in connection with it a scientific journal devoted chiefly to preserving the fast vanishing remains of Folk Lore in America, but also to the subject in general. Old English, Negro, Indian, Canadian, and Mexican Folk Lore is embraced in the scope of the first department. The membership fee, three dollars, will entitle one to the journal. Notice in regard to organization may be expected shortly. Subscribers will please send their names to the Temporary Secretary, Mr. William Wells Newell, 175 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass. At least one hundred more than those already obtained will be needed. Mr. Newell's name would of itself be a guarantee of the high conduct of this movement, but the circular of the projected Folk Lore Publication Society is signed also by Dr. D. G. Brinton, Prof. F. J. Child, Prof. T. F. Crane, and O. T. Mason.

From W. K. Morton, 27 High Street, Horncastle, England, we have received the prospectus of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, a quarterly journal devoted to the antiquities, parochial records, family history, folk-lore, quaint customs, etc., of the county, edited by Ernest L. Grange and the Rev. J. Clare Hudson. This publication ought to possess an interest for a large body of Americans, particularly those of New England descent, as Lincoln contributed freely to the stream of colonial emigration.

Blank G of the American Society for Psychological Research (Committee on Experimental Psychology) seeks to collect "accounts of cases where one person has had some remarkable experience, such as an exceptionally vivid and disturbing dream, or a strong waking impression amounting to a distinct hallucination," concerning some other person at a distance "passing through some crisis" at the time. It may be had of the Secretary, Richard Hodgson, 5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

A 'Hand-Book of Volapük,' by Charles E. Sprague, will shortly be issued by the author at 1271 Broadway. Mr. Sprague will hereafter conduct the Volapük Department of the Office, a commercial periodical, published at 37 College Place, N. Y.

W. S. Gottsberger announces directly 'Richard Lepsius; a Biography,' from the German of Georg Ebers by Zoe Dana Underhill.

Prof. Max Müller's new volume, a collection of his articles from *Good Words*, and to be called 'Biographies of Words,' will be published here by Chas. Scribner's Sons. As new matter, it will contain a discussion of the original home of the Aryan race. The same firm announces 'Down the Islands,' a richly illustrated holiday book narrating a cruise among the Caribbee Islands, by Wm. Agnew Paton; 'The English in the West Indies; or, The Bow of Ulysses,' by J. A. Froude; 'Free Joe, and Other Georgian Sketches,' by Joel Chandler Harris; and Robert Louis Stevenson's 'Memoir of Fleeming Jenkin.'

Harper & Bros. publish directly the first volume (of three) of 'A History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages,' by Henry C. Lea; 'Big Wages and How to Earn Them'; and 'Old Homestead

Poems,' by Wallace Bruce, illustrated for the holidays.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. promise 'Lyrics and Sonnets,' new poems by Miss Edith M. Thomas; 'Winter,' edited from the Thoreau journals by H. G. O. Blake; 'The Story of Keodon Bluffs,' by Charles Egbert Craddock; 'The Man Who Was Guilty,' by Mrs. Flora Haines Loughead; 'Bird Talk,' poems, with decorative illustrations, by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney; and a new edition of Mr. Howells's 'Wedding Journey,' with an additional chapter.

Ticknor & Co. have now ready 'The Story of an Enthusiast Told by Himself,' a novel, by Mrs. C. V. Jamison; and 'Sobriquets and Nicknames,' by Albert R. Frey.

'A Descriptive Geometry,' by Prof. C. A. Waldo, is in the press of D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

Worthington Co. publish immediately a 'Life of Washington,' by Miss Virginia F. Townsend, written principally for the young; and 'Twelve Times One,' an illustrated juvenile, by Miss M. A. Lathbury.

The next volume in the Eminent Women Series will be a sketch of Hannah More by Miss Charlotte M. Yonge.

Mr. Andrew Lang, having received all of the papers and letters of the late Lord Iddesleigh (better remembered in the United States as Sir Stafford Northcote), has undertaken to prepare a biography of the deceased statesman—a novel task even for this versatile man of letters.

M. Ernest Legouvé, the veteran French dramatist, is preparing for the press a complete edition of his plays, with a new preface prefixed to each. The first volume to appear will be 'Comédies en un acte.' The best and the best-known of M. Legouvé's plays is "Adrienne Lecouvreur," written in collaboration with Scribe.

The information is given by the *Journal des Débats* that the French Ministry of the Marine has authorized the *lieutenant de vaisseau*, Julian Viaud (Pierre Loti), to publish a book entitled 'Madame Chrysanthème.'

The first volume of M. Renan's 'Histoire du Peuple d'Israël' was announced to appear October 25 (Paris: Calman Lévy). The work will form, when complete, three large octavo volumes, and it is said to be already finished: The *Revue des Deux Mondes* for October 15 gives a long passage, "Saül et David," the history of the foundation of the royalty of Israel. This is written in M. Renan's most sober and most rapid style, with all the graces of which he can never divest his writings, but almost without adornment. It is a narrative of which the interest and novelty carry the reader along with the swiftness of a romance, but which will bring down upon itself the condemnation to which the author of the 'Vie de Jésus' is accustomed.

James Darmesteter, the successor of Silvestre de Sacy and of Mohl in the chair of Persian at the Collège de France, has recently returned from a visit to the Orient. Among the fruits of his studies is a paper in the *Contemporary* on "Afghan Life in Afghan Songs"—the earnest of a scholarly edition of the songs themselves, which are to follow in the original Pushtu, with translation, etc. The new number of the *Journal Asiatique* (viii. 10. 33-75) brings us to-day a most interesting article by the same savant, entitled "Points of Contact between the Mahābhārata and the Shāh-nāmā," in which he compares the beautiful story of King Yudhishtira in the seventeenth book of the Indian epos with the tale of the Renunciation of Kai Khosru in the Persian Book of the Kings. Darmesteter is convinced that the old view of the isolation of India is false; and he seeks to show that it received, even in ancient

times, very much from foreign sources, especially from the Greeks, and perhaps also from the Persians.

Profs. Pischel and Geldner of Halle, as we are informed, intend soon to publish a serial of *Vedische Studien*. They hold that the value of the classical Sanskrit for the interpretation of the Veda has been underrated by Roth and his school, and that this error has retarded the progress of Vedic exegesis. A tendency like that of the Halle professors is seen in the recent studies of Abel Bergaigne in the *Journal Asiatique* (1883-84).

The first number of the *Archiv für Geschichte der Philosophie* has just come to hand. It is published by the great Berlin house of Georg Reimer, more for the sake of honor than pecuniary gain. Articles are paid for, and the services of many of the most eminent philosophical writers of all countries have been secured. Being an international periodical, articles are published in Latin, French, Italian, and English, though naturally most are in German. The *Archiv* is made up of two distinct halves. The first contains short articles intended to add to our historical knowledge of philosophy, and is under the editorship of Diels, Dilthey, Erdmann, Stein, and Zeller. The second contains a critical survey of all new works on the history of philosophy, and is under the editorship of the foregoing, along with Tocco (of Florence), Tannery (of Tonnens), Bywater (of Oxford), and Schurman (of Cornell). The present number opens with an article by Zeller on the aims and methods of the history of philosophy. This is followed by half-a-dozen critical investigations, and a very interesting batch of the Leibnitz letters lately discovered at Halle. The book-notices are, in this number, confined to German and English books. In the review of recent books in English on mediæval and modern philosophy, by Prof. Schurman, we notice the names of several American writers. French and Italian books will be reviewed in the next number, which is also to contain more of the Leibnitz letters.

Two years ago, at much length, we reviewed, in the English edition, Ormsby's translation of 'Don Quixote,' ranking it above all its predecessors, and predicting that its excellence would discourage any fresh attempt for a long time to come. We need only say of the American edition of Dodd, Mead & Co., compressed into four volumes, that it has been beautifully manufactured for the low price at which it sells; the thinness of the paper alone making such a qualification necessary, though the legibility of the very clear and open type is not at all interfered with. Gilt tops and a geometrically patterned cover make these volumes fit for any library or table.

Lee & Shepard send us 'The Song of Roland,' a translation into English verse by John O'Hagan, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Ireland. This is the first American from the second London edition of a book that deserves the praise it has received from the best English reviews. It is an heroic poem, worth reading in its English form for the mere pleasure of reading it, apart from its value as a translation of the earliest remaining specimen of the old French *chansons de geste*. The translator has not attempted to render the measure and form of the original, but has been satisfied with a spirited version in an irregular measure similar to some of those Scott used so effectively in his long romances in verse. As a translation it is as faithful as could be expected where the exigencies of rhyme and measure require so much expansion that the antique simplicity and directness of the original are too often lost; but as a story in English verse, the book is unexcep-

tionable; it has novelty and vivacity, and a captivating interest.

Ebers's 'Egyptian Princess' has been added to Bohn's Novelists' Library (Scribner & Welford). The translation is by Emma S. Buchheim. The print is large, and the form what every one knows when Bohn is mentioned.

The *Christian Register* published in April last a "symposium" consisting of brief expressions of opinion by eminent men of science, in this country and in England, on the question of the effect produced on the belief in immortality by the discoveries of modern science. The replies sent by the scientists to the editor of the paper in question, together with some additional responses since obtained, are now collected and published by George H. Ellis, Boston, in a little book having the title 'Science and Immortality.'

The latest issue in the line of books of which the Baker & Taylor Co. make a specialty is 'Evangelistic Work,' by Arthur T. Pierson, D.D. It consists of discussions of the question how to make the church attractive to the non-church-going population, and embodies short sketches of famous revivalists from Whitefield to Moody.

As we mentioned last week an English 'Hand-book of Home Rule,' we must, in fair play, speak of Prof. A. V. Dicey's little volume on 'Unionist Delusions.' The title has a Home-Rule flavor, but involves exactly the reverse. Prof. Dicey addresses Unionists alone, and his object is to arouse them to a proper sense of the "import and character" of the struggle with the Gladstonians and Parnellites. He wants to remove any hesitation that may exist in supporting the present Tory method of enforcing the supremacy of the laws in Ireland, and maintaining the dignity and efficiency of Parliament. The audience thus chosen would seem to be very un-American, but students on this side of the water should be interested to see how a Liberal like Prof. Dicey seeks to bring others into line like himself with Balfour and Salisbury, and in what his "cause of justice and of sound national morality" consists. Readers of the *London Spectator* have already had the benefit of this exposition in the eight letters now reprinted by Macmillan.

The catalogue of the exhibition of the work of the women etchers of America, now open at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, contains twenty-two names. Half of these belong to Pennsylvania.

An American artist universally beloved and esteemed, the late Asher B. Durand, was commemorated in an address before the Century Club by his brother artist, Mr. Daniel Huntington, on April 9, 1887. The Club has now printed this address; the interval, we presume, having been employed in preparing the plate which serves as a frontispiece to the pamphlet. It is Huntington's portrait of Durand, etched by J. D. Smillie. The address has a permanent interest as material for a history of American steel engraving, and it is a pity that one or more specimens of Durand's admirable art with the graver could not have accompanied it.

Mr. F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia, whose art it is to make the transient permanent, sends us a very interesting phototype portrait of the late Jenny Lind, from a daguerreotype loaned by Mr. F. De B. Richards, and presumably dating back to the Swedish singer's appearance in this country. It is a charming souvenir of a charming woman.

We have before us the second volume of Transactions and Proceedings of the Modern Language Association of America for 1886 (Baltimore). The papers published in full are nine in number. Six of them were composed south of Mason and Dixon's line. Three of them relate

to the French, and two among these are perhaps the most permanently valuable matter in the series—Prof. Fortier's bibliographical "French Literature in Louisiana," and Prof. A. Marshall Elliott's "Speech Mixture in French Canada," a very curious inquiry into the reciprocal linguistic indebtedness of the Indians (Algonkin and Iroquois) and the French. A revised index gives a list of 354 colleges in the United States, with the names of their professors and instructors in the modern languages.

Miss Anna Brackett has some piquant and sensible remarks on teaching French in the (Syracuse) *Academy* for November. Cæsar is again deprecated, by another writer, as a first classic. Prof. Hart of Harvard furnishes a list of general readings in United States history that will be found helpful, especially as the references for the various epochs and topics are to volume and page of the histories cited. There is a brief symposium of presidents and principals on secret societies, a great divergence of opinion being manifested, and even such a contradiction in fact as that President McCosh says these societies have been put down at Princeton, while President Adams of Cornell (no friend to them) says: "I am told that even with all the ironclad rules they have adopted at Princeton, secret societies have existed there almost without interruption for a good many years past."

In the authorized edition of 1814 of Lewis & Clarke's narrative, the map compiled by Capt. Clarke differs materially from one prepared as a preliminary chart by Capt. Lewis at the Mandan village where the expedition wintered, and thence forwarded to Washington in the spring of 1805. Lewis's map was never ordered published by Congress, but a copy has been preserved in the Archives of the War Department, and Mr. Arnold Hague of the United States Geological Survey has reproduced it in facsimile, as a great curiosity, in *Science* for November 4. It is made up of information, received long in advance of the explorers' verification, from Indian guides and others. The interior drainage of the Columbia was wholly misconceived. An amusing instance of difference in point of view between savage and civilized man is shown in the aboriginal name "River which scolds at all other rivers," and the present designation of "Milk River." Mr. Hague, in his interesting communication, recalls the fact that "Yellowstone" was Lewis & Clarke's translation of the French appellation of the river—*Roche jaune*.

The *Art Age* furnishes an extremely faithful chromolithographic rendering of a water-color drawing by that facile draughtsman Mr. Percy Moran, "The Village Belle." The goodness of the print almost redeems the superficiality and *pose plastique* of the drawing. Mr. Moran has long ceased to make any substantial progress except in greater facility, and his work, while possessed of a certain charm of manner which almost rises to style, does not reach or seem to care to reach any depth of artistic sentiment, contenting itself with costume and scenic effect. But if he is superficial, he is not supercilious, and his sincere and well-sustained general treatment has no leaning to the waste of manual dexterity in making brushmarks which so nullifies a great deal of our art to-day.

The *English Illustrated Magazine* (Macmillan) for October contains F. Marion Crawford's "National Hymn for the United States of America," written for the recent Philadelphia celebration. It is in many places marked by vigor and feeling, and the imagery is often noble. The same number has a sea-piece, by Swinburne, characteristic in style, full of motion and rhythm and the feeling for the free-

dom of wild things, but of a higher poetic rank than much of his later work.

The Manchester *Quarterly*, published by the literary club there, devotes several articles to Wordsworth. They are such as would naturally appear in the proceedings of a Wordsworth society. At the end of the number is a narrative of a voyage to the eastern Mediterranean, and a sort of *catalogue raisonné* of the literary celebrities who have resided near Lake Lemnan, a map of which is given.

In *Macmillan's* the young reviewer will find the conclusion of the "old-literary hand's" advice to his nephew, as truthful a sketch of the minor writer's lot as the neophyte ought to be allowed to have. In the same number is a pleasant criticism on a pleasant writer, M. Anatole France, by W. L. Courtney.

—The November *Atlantic* opens with one of those sketches of real life in the New England of the last age which are almost exclusively in the province of this magazine. It is from the practised pen of Miss Preston, and describes the life and character of Mrs. Judge Lyman of Northampton, Mass., whose memoir, by her daughter, was originally printed for private circulation. There is no better reading in the number, especially for the *laudator temporis acti*. Mr. Hamerton's paper, in the series which has been so welcome the past year, deals with the drinking habits of the French and English, and pleads mainly for discrimination between individuals, on the old ground that indictments are not to be drawn against a whole nation; and he takes occasion, touching lightly on a kindred subject, to traverse Mr. Arnold's charge of lubricity, and to remind him that the batch of contemporary novels is not the whole of French moral life. He himself declares the accusation, so far as his observation and knowledge go, to be false; and he ascribes the French novel of the day, not to a world-reforming school of "Realism," but to the fact that it is made to sell, and that vice has greater capacity to afford sensations to the reader than virtue possesses. Mr. Percival Lowell's third article on the characteristics of the Oriental, and more narrowly the Japanese, concerns itself with the attractive topic of their art, and, like its predecessors, illustrates the impersonality of their civilization. Like all we have seen from his pen, this essay is strongly intellectual in its substance, and, though mannered, is brilliantly handled. The historical chapter by John Fiske, on the "Adoption of the Constitution," is a ranking article on the topic which has lately engaged many writers.

—*Scribner's* misses the best part of its welcome in having no more of Thackeray's letters; and literature itself seems to have dropped out of the issue. The first place is held by music. Mr. W. F. Apthorp's article on "Wagner and Scenic Art" is as entertaining as it is timely, in view of the German opera season at the Metropolitan, which promises to be more Wagnerian than ever. It is accompanied by ten illustrations of scenes from Wagner's later operas, partly based on the original sketches for the scenery at Bayreuth, and partly on photographs from life. The poetic character of these illustrations will explain to many who have never seen these dramas, why Wagner was able occasionally to indulge in peculiar effects of stage lighting which, for the moment, made the facial expression of the actor of secondary importance—relying on the situation, the scenery, and the illustrative music for some of his grandest effects. Mr. Apthorp points out very lucidly the methods by means of which Wagner made such great advances over his dramatic predecessors in gaining a complete

and uninterrupted stage illusion. The illustrations to Dr. Sargent's article upon athletics carry with them a pleasing suggestion of the ancient gymnasium and of the more physical examples of Greek art. The text shows what types are developed by the different sports—how the wrestler differs from the runner, and in what directions the gymnast must work to secure the much-desired "all-round" development. It is an interesting exhibition, clear to the most sceptical, although nowhere especially insisted on by the writer, of the serious physiological side of misunderstood "college sports." Miss Seward tells at some length the history of the negotiations with Denmark for the acquisition of its West Indies possessions, and makes a sorry showing for the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, who shelved the treaty and put the friendly and liberal Danish Government in so discredited a position that it fell. The failure to obtain the islands was a secondary matter in comparison with the manner of our behavior in an international affair of such a nature. Mr. Francis A. Walker treats of the proper attitude of those advisers of the working-men who are not of them, but speak from the platform or the press; his words are plain and practical, whether they contain the whole truth or not. He believes in competition so completely that he hails the organization and increased powers of the laborers as another potent factor in the struggle; and the keener the struggle is, the better, he thinks, the results will be. He pleads only for the fair play, and moderation, and law-abiding habit of the native American in the conduct of the economic battle; and in view of the fact that in the confusions of the last two years native Americans have been noticeably absent, he adds his weight and influence seemingly in favor of the protection of the American spirit and way of doing things against the inroads of foreign violence, ignorance, and insolence. The article itself is an excellent example of the attitude of mind the author argues for.

—*Harper's* is largely devoted to the inexhaustible subject of travel. One article, of direct interest to those invalids who have weak lungs, covers in a paragraphic way the leading health resorts of the Mediterranean and this country; another has the color and warmth of Santa Barbara to enliven it; a third, in the disguise of a novel, deals with the South. The two principal contributions are an account of Chantilly, abundantly illustrated, and a view of the Argentine Republic, which deserves to be read by all who are interested in our material prosperity. The text is more statistical and commercial than descriptive of the people and their cities. It reads like the glowing prospectus of some great enterprise; but, in view of what the last decade has accomplished for that vast and prosperous region, in so many ways paralleling the movement of our own population and capital in the new States of the West, and in view also of the great plans already in execution for the opening up of the country to the north, and for the providing of transcontinental paths of commerce between the two oceans by which the long détour about Cape Horn will be made unnecessary, it is hardly possible to exaggerate the meaning and reach of the immediate future of the temperate zone of the Southern Hemisphere. The natural friendliness of the rising Powers, the prospect of their rivalry with ourselves in the export of the necessities of life, and the insignificant portion of international commerce with them which falls to our share, are strongly brought out; the bribes which capital has received to apply itself to bring out their resources, and the generosity of the Government

in providing inducements to settlers, make our own vast grants and liberal policy in peopling and railroading the West seem economical and restrained. It necessarily raises the question how far our reluctance to allow large fortunes to spring up out of schemes which result in widely distributed general good, is justified by facts in a time of enormous expansion; and when a country so very like our new West, with its grain and cattle, is evidently growing up in the Southern Hemisphere, the question of what our trade relations with it are to be both in the way of competition and of supply is one of very deep concern. The difference between English and American enterprise is that the West absorbs us, but it is the world that absorbs London. Differences of national policy, and possibly of national destiny, lie in the distinction.

—In the *Century* Mr. George Kennan begins his series of articles upon Russia and the Nihilists, which promises to be a very notable feature of the magazine. He says, to start with, that there are no Nihilists, as the name is commonly understood—no party, that is, which aims at pure destruction; it would be as sensible to think of the "Know-Nothings" as persons who really are ignoramuses as it is to think of the Nihilists as mere levellers of all institutions indiscriminately. The appellation is a nickname, taken from one of Turgeneff's novels, and applied by the Government to its opponents. This preliminary word of warning opens the way for a truer view of the very heterogeneous party of reform which constitutes the liberalism of Russia. The method of terror is the policy of only one group, and came to be adopted in their case only when the peaceful and legal protests of the other sections had failed. Now Mr. Kennan enables the public to discriminate easily between the dynamite extremists and those who, in any other country, would be known as the constitutionalists. What the grievances of the Russian people are, and what the remedies proposed by the educated class, are questions which could not be answered more authoritatively and clearly than by the letter of the Moscow Liberals laid before the late Czar by Melikoff, which Mr. Kennan is fortunately able to give us. It was on the ground of this petition that the Czar acted in signing the proclamation to give a constitutional government to Russia, as is well known, the day before his assassination. It is a very instructive document—much the most important contribution to the current knowledge of Russian disorders. So far from being a proclamation of anarchy, it shows only too plainly that the Russian Liberals, dynamiters and all, are demanding only the most undisputed rights of men, and institutions embodying the simplest principles of liberty. Mr. Kennan, in his own text, writes in the most matter-of-fact way, and gives names and instances in support of what others have told us in vague declarations. His words must make a deep impression. Other noticeable papers are a pleasant familiar sketch of the Washingtons at Mount Vernon, fresh in style and beautifully illustrated, and a critical eulogy of St. Gaudens, by Kenyon Cox, with a reproduction of the Lincoln statue at Chicago, and of other notable, if minor, productions.

—It was not without some misgivings, in view of a certain eminent example now monthly vouchsafed us, that we noticed in the last *English Illustrated Magazine* a new department of literary and social chat. The writer is Mr. H. D. Traill, whose work we have had occasion to mention from time to time, and often with pleasure. His opening batch of paragraphs was without distinction, but in the

November issue he comes to the front with a series of alert, bright, and thoroughly entertaining little essays, quite up to the level of this sort of literary amusement among ourselves. He has the good luck to get a stroke at the French naturalists, apropos of M. Paul Bonnetain's disapproval of Zola—an ostracism which makes Mr. Traill wittily recall Hogg's news of an acquaintance whom he disliked—that "he had been put ashore by the crew of a whaling vessel for ungentlemanly conduct." Zola is put down by Mr. Traill as an idealist, after all, an idealist of ugliness. "Precisely as the Greek sculptor seized upon the isolated perfections distributed over a group of real, or imaginary models—here the noble poise of a head, there the exquisite moulding of a bust—and combined them into the majestic presentment of the goddess; so the French writer has borrowed features of depravity from a variety of members of these classes from which his hideous heroes and heroines are drawn—here a base instinct, there a foul habit—and then amalgamated them into an ignoble, but not the less ideal, whole." The essay is, entire, a bright little "arrow of the chase." In another paragraph he discovers the startling union of Walt Whitman and Tupper in an imperial poet, Prince Chun, father of the Emperor of China, etc. Certainly this ode sounds like Whitman:

"Oh, this China of four thousand years and more,  
Whose civilization and excellence extend to the utmost parts";

but we protest against the ascription of Whitman's poetical fame to "many of his countrymen." It is Englishmen who have made him the "transatlantic laureate of democracy"; and the "fad," after all, has not extended very widely on this side. A beautifully illustrated meandering article on the Bath Road, and some statuesque Capri figure-pieces by MacLaren—supplemented by a romantic sketch of the inexhaustible island by Linda Villari—make the body of this excellent number.

—*Annals of Botany*, vol. i, No. 1, August, 1887 (Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan), is the first part of a new journal—if that may be so called which is to issue "from time to time"—edited by Profs. Balfour of Oxford University and Vines of Cambridge University, with whom is associated Prof. Farlow of our own Cambridge. Now that these three universities have set up botanical laboratories, under men who are actively engaged in research as well as instruction—especially in physiological and histological research—it is natural that they wish to have an English-speaking periodical, and that they should look for adequate support, "not only in Great Britain, but also in India and the colonies and in America." The excellent appearance of the initial number, not only scientifically in the subject matter, but typographically and iconographically (for the plates are numerous and wonderfully good), should justify the hope. As might be expected, the articles deal chiefly with microscopical subjects, and these are likely to be prominent. But systematic botany and morphology are to have their turn; also reviews and criticisms. In this number the Record of Current Literature is formidably extensive, and is separately paged. Only bare titles are given; but these extend even to short notes in the obscure or local periodicals as well as in the proceedings of scientific societies, and those of every country. The only objection to this minuteness is, that it gives unimportant notes an undue prominence. Evidently the conductors of these annals do not expect to be idle, nor to be surpassed by the Germans in painstaking.

## THE ETHICAL IMPORT OF DARWINISM.

*The Ethical-Import of Darwinism.* By Jacob Gould Schurman, Professor of Philosophy in Cornell University. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1887. Pp. xv., 264.

PROF. SCHURMAN'S little work is another evidence of the lively philosophic fermentation which is going on in our midst. "It is the mixing up of things which is the great Bad," is a quotation from George Eliot with which the author begins his preface; and he goes on to say that the work is primarily the outcome of his own intellectual needs, and "has cleared up in [his] own mind the confusion between guesses and facts which is 'the great Bad' in evolutionary ethics." He is "not without hope that it may also prove clarifying to other minds," and publishes it for intelligent laymen rather than for philosophic experts.

Dr. Schurman's style is so clear and rich and easy that it is a pleasure to follow him. Sometimes, indeed, he is too copious; and one feels that the argument would stand out more plainly if the author had been shorter in setting it forth. The conclusion, moreover, will, to many, seem discontinuous with the beginning, as if lectures composed for different occasions and afterwards run together might be to thank for the production of the book. The extrication of the reader from his native "mixing up of things" is, in short, not effected with a quite ringing enough note; and one longs occasionally for something a little more in the style of those few memorable pages of Mr. Arthur Balfour (Chief Secretary for Ireland) at the end of his 'Defence of Philosophic Doubt.'

In the first chapter, Dr. Schurman seeks to separate what is speculative from what can be strictly called "scientific" in ethics, and comes to the conclusion that since *sciences* deal only with *facts* and not with *ideals* as such, the history of men's actual opinions about moral acts is the only *science* pertaining to the subject. At the end of the book (p. 255) he admits that no science of such opinions can determine what *are* moral acts; and that no speculations as to what they are have authority beyond the speculator himself, who knows what ought to be only by "feeling it in his bones." This, to many readers, will seem a "sceptical" conclusion. It may be said, however, it puts moral beliefs deeper than any science could put them, for it seems to make of them nothing less than moral *acts*, and leaves us as liable to lose our souls morally by not believing in a duty as by not doing it after the belief is there. Different persons will take this distinction in different ways; and, considering its importance, the author might have thrown it into higher relief.

The next four chapters popularly analyze the essentials of the Darwinian theory of natural selection. They are charmingly written, but make one wonder whether readers who are supposed to need such a lengthy account are worth writing for at all. Persons as densely ignorant at this late day as Dr. Schurman assumes us to be, of the fact that Darwin never professed to explain the original variations, but only to account for their accumulation and survival, can hardly be saved under any circumstances from that "mixing up of things which is the great Bad," and might perhaps be left alone. The reflections which Dr. Schurman proceeds to make on these variations, however, are both clear and interesting, and we have not met them elsewhere. Even were it true, he says, that consciousness were an accident in an automaton, and conscience an accident of that accident—the utilities of the two accidents enabling them to survive—it would not follow (as the materialistic evolutionists keep saying or hint-

ing) that survival is the whole *meaning* of morality, or that speculative utilitarianism is true. Honesty could still be the best policy, even though goodness were an absolute end.

"All that natural selection requires is that something shall be useful; *what else it may be*, what other predicates it may have, wherein its essence consists, natural selection knows not and reckons not. Be virtue a proximate end or an ultimate end, natural selection tells us it will be preserved and perpetuated if it is useful; and it tells us no more. It is, accordingly, a gratuitous assumption which evolutionary moralists make, when they decline to allow more than a merely relative value to morality" (p. 134).

"There are other things besides morality which favor survival. . . . The eye, for example, has no existence among the lowest animals; yet, when it does appear, its own new story is accepted as a fresh revelation of fact. Instead of describing it as an advantage in the struggle for life, the evolutionist sees in the new organ the possibility of a deeper communion with reality; and the more developed the organ, the more valuable its evidence. The earliest eye was probably nothing more than a tingling sensitiveness to light and darkness. The most developed eye discerns a spectrum of seven colors; and along with this advance it has also acquired the capacity of measuring distances, magnitudes, and situations. Both these functions of the eye were eminently useful in the struggle for life."

Yet the evolutionist does not hold the eye is merely a utility. Bringing the surprise of something new and unexpected, the eye, he will recognize, is useful only because it makes us aware of fact. But if you accept the evidence of the eye when it testifies to the colors or sizes of objects, you cannot reject the depositions of conscience to the moral character of conduct and motives. This is a new mental function, and has the same claim upon you as the other. The validity of the intuition, 'Injustice is wrong,' is neither greater nor less than the validity of the perception, 'Snow is white' (p. 158).

The whole question, as far as ethics is concerned, turns on the nature of those primitive variations of impulse and feeling of whose existence natural selection took advantage.

In chapter v. Dr. Schurman, with much ability and success, takes Darwin to task for having abandoned the notion of primitive variations in his explanation of the moral sense, and tried to exhibit the latter as a necessary resultant of such preëxistent mental traits as memory, reflection, and sociability. His speculative ethics is thus drawn on quite other lines from his observational biology. Sudden variations in the way of intuitive perceptions of the superior excellence of social over selfish instincts would (if we understand Dr. Schurman rightly) be the only origin of conscience which he would himself allow to be plausible. But in his last chapter, in which he makes a very telling criticism of Morgan's and McLennan's speculations about the primitive family, he knocks out one such supposed intuitive perception, by admitting that history gives no ground for supposing that chastity and fidelity between the sexes have been universally recognized as virtues by men. But though these virtues are not intuitive, *some* virtues, we may hold, are so. Which they are, further historical study must decide. The author makes some tentative suggestions to this effect as he ends. One misses in his book the clearness and trenchancy which come of a radical temperament. One finds instead the excellences of a scholarly and candid and genuinely inquiring mind. The work deserves to be widely read.

## ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY BOOKS.

*King Henry IV.* Parts I. and II. Illustrated by Edward Grützner. With an Introduction by Edward Dowden, LL.D. Édition de Luxe. Cassell & Co.

*The Modern School of Art.* Edited by Wilfred Meynell. Illustrated. Cassell & Co.

*The Vision of Sir Launfal.* By James Russell Lowell. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

*Pictures from Holland.* Drawn with Pen and Pencil by Richard Lovett, M. A. T. Nelson & Sons.

It is a curious fact that the keenest general appreciation of Shakspeare is given by the Germans, and that, whether on the stage or in the field of design, they hold a distinct preëminence among interpreters of the spirit of the poet. The best performance of a play by Shakspeare we have ever seen was in a German theatre, and the best general illustration of the plays has been German. C. R. Leslie painted many pictures from Shakspeare, and his humor was most certainly of a subtle quality, excelling always in the gayer and more frolicsome passages; but he seems never to have conceived the character so clearly as the *mise-en-scène*, so that his Shakspeare people were anybody's people playing in Shakspeare's comedies. Smirke had, with certain theatrical qualities added to the dramatic, noteworthy sympathy with the Shakspeare spirit; Maclise was a ranter; and, of all the minor painters of our day, not one has risen to the dignity of a pictorial re-creation or noteworthy impersonation of the ideals of the great dramatist. The English artist apparently takes his model—the most convenient—studies the costume and the action; but when all is done, it is the model, however dressed and posed. The German studies out the character and makes a serious preparation for his task, realizing how far from any chance-come model is the personage of the play. It is not a case of distinctly creative imagination—the poet has struck out the individual; but, while the English painter tries only to conceive how he would act and pose, and the Frenchman does not conceive him at all as a Shaksperian type, the German, by a sentimental sympathy, has found out all about him, and gives him to us, not, indeed, without a German accent in his speech, but more nearly the real man of Shakspeare than any other art has ever produced.

It is safe to say that no living English painter could have done so well the illustration of the superb volume at the head of our list, which is as worthy of the great dramatist as printer, paper-maker, and commentator could make it. Printed in typographical luxury on heavy Whatman hand-made paper, with red-letter act and scene headings, and head and tail-pieces, it is illustrated by twelve excellent photogravures, of which four are full-page, from black and white drawings by Grützner (photogravure of Goupil & Co.). Two of the latter—the crown scene, act iv., scene 4 of Part II., "O pardon me, my liege," and that from act i., scene 2 of the same part, "What money have I in my purse?" and especially the latter—are admirable pictorial conceptions, the first pathetic and the second humorous. It seems a matter of course that when *Falstaff* comes in it is easier to laugh than to be sentimental, and in his presence motley is the only wear.

The question of photogravure versus engraving is much discussed nowadays, and, on the part of the conservatives in art, with great lamentation that the latter is losing ground; but, with all due respect to art, it seems to us that the substitution of any process of reproduction which, being mechanical, insures absolute fidelity to the original, is a boon to lovers of art. It puts, too, within the reach of everybody, reproductions of the subtler and more inaccessible works of art, such as were unattainable in the days of engraving. Engraving can only be considered superior to photogravure when, as in the case of Turner, the artist himself makes

changes which compensate for qualities sacrificed in reducing to white and black, or which improve by changing the originals. Absolute fidelity to the original, such as photogravure insures, is worth all the qualities peculiar to any form of engraving when this fidelity is not attained. We have long since given up the reproduction of old masters in white and black made by an artist, in favor of the photograph; there is no reason why we should not equally accept the photogravure, instead of line engraving, much more, then, of mezzotint and other inferior kinds. In fact, the photogravure does not exclude, in case of need, the compensation of the burin; and the illustrations of this volume show, in excellent discretion, the aid so given by a competent engraver. It is always possible to enforce, emphasize, and render more brilliant the photogravure, without in the least sacrificing the fidelity to the most subtle qualities of the original; and while it seems to us to be utterly illegitimate and tricky to affect, as is too often the case, to reproduce those brush marks and excrescences of pigment in pictures which are only visible in a certain light, as qualities of art, it is desirable that, where the original is fitted for absolute reproduction, as in the case of these designs of Herr Grützner in charcoal, the minutest qualities of the original should be preserved. The reproduction by photography of oil paintings has had the disadvantages, in the French school especially, of leading artists to modify the color of the picture to meet the limitations of the photograph—the commercial value of the copyright often exceeding that of the original—so that color development is checked, and the artist self-limited to colors which are favorable to a well-balanced reproduction in the camera. But this has no relation to photogravure, and obtained before the success of that method of translating color into white and black. If the artists could only be induced to make that translation into monochrome for the use of the photographer, there is no good reason why photogravure should not supersede mezzotint and stipple and mixed engraving in all cases, and line in most. The illustrations of Herr Grützner, though not the highest branch of German art, are, we believe, good arguments in favor of this position. The camera can never supersede the brain and hand of the designer; and for the repetition of his ideals what we want is fidelity, not the dexterity or ability of the copyist. Mediums of translation should be as transparent and non-individual as possible.

When a writer uses so broad a term as 'The Modern School of Art,' we naturally expect something in the way of a broad distinction between the ancient schools and that of to-day. But the title of this book is a misnomer, for it only refers to a very limited phase of the development of art in modern times, and that in a manner which suggests rather a trade circular than a work on art. The artists included are English, with the exception of Meissonier, Legros, Bonnat, and Eastman Johnson, who are thrown in to give some coloring of generality. Eastman Johnson has (illustrations included) six pages devoted to him, of which the following is a specimen:

"He paints with a full brush and great solidity, but at the same time with none of the coarseness that suggests rather paint than texture. His eye for color is correct, and he is especially happy in brilliant effects, which he mellows by an agreeable modulation of gray tints. Light and shade, if not distinguishing characteristics of his work, are satisfactorily rendered. His shadows are sometimes conventional and not strictly true to nature, and his drawing is liable to the imputation of uncertainty and fluffiness, due in part to his working so long without a master, but more to

the fact that his talent is one for color and the study of character."

Yet half a page before this we read of him that "his work is remarkable alike for firmness of handling and refinement of color and texture." The value of such criticism is not apparent. It is a fair example of the rubbish written by those employed to do the work for periodicals of the character of the *Magazine of Art*, in which these essays have appeared, but it does neither credit to the editors nor good to the public. The writer, having no competence for judgment on artistic grounds, resorts, like others of his class, to the slang of the studio to hide his ignorance of principles—"fluffiness," "full brush," etc.

The choice of subjects in this book was probably determined by considerations not perceptible to the public, for though we have Leighton, whose position as President of the Royal Academy rather than his excellence as an artist gives him a right to special notice, Millais, Poynter, and Herkomer as representatives of the English school, which is assumed to possess the leading position in modern art, we have in the same breath Louise Jopling(!), Yeames, Fildes, Nicol, Boughton, Halswelle, Orchardson, and Holman Hunt as among the chiefs—not Watts, Rossetti, Burne Jones, or one of the great water-colorists who are really the true masters in English art. The subjects are those which the uneducated opinion of the general public has adopted, and the treatment is not calculated even to better that. The adulatory nonsense—one cannot call it criticism—in the leading essay on Leighton, is sufficient to fix the place of the book among the fashion-plate series, which find their principal use in the decoration of centre-tables by their brilliant binding.

Perhaps there is not, in the whole range of American poetry, so puzzling a subject for illustration as Lowell's 'Sir Launfal.' For an artist to read it is to have called up an infinite gallery of pictures already painted, so far as may be, in words, and with a felicity which the pencil cannot emulate. Take, for instance, this:

"Every clod feels a stir of might,  
An instinct within it that reaches and towers,  
And, groping blindly above it for light,  
Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers;  
The flush of life may well be seen  
Thrilling back over hills and valleys;  
The cowslip startles in meadows green,  
The buttercup catches the sun in its chalice,  
And there's never a leaf nor a blade too mean  
To be some happy creature's palace;  
The little bird sits at his door in the sun,  
As if like a blossom among the leaves,  
And lets his illumined being o'errun  
With the deluge of summer it receives."

What better image of summer and sunshine can we have, and what can art do to suggest it? Again, the well-known frost picture:

"The little brook heard it and built a roof  
'Neath which he could house him, winter-proof.  
All night, by the white stars' frosty gleams,  
He groined his arches and matched his beams.

No mortal builder's most rare device  
Could match this winter-palace of ice."

—what painter can give it visible existence? Imagination and fancy are so mixed through the whole poem that there is hardly a passage where the verifiable creations of the one can be isolated from the complicating embellishments of the other.

There are, however, besides these untranslatable pictures so many that will well endure line and tint, and gain by them, that the selection of the poem for illustration on the scale proposed by the publishers of this unexampled edition should have insured a more serious and artistic effort to fill the order than the designers for it have seen fit to give. The style in which the book is published is worthy of high praise, even among éditions de luxe. Each page is printed on a heavy board (only one side being occupied by the text or illustration), and this hinged to open flat. The binding is in the ex-

trement of elegance and good taste and the cutting of the illustrations is both subtle and faithful to the drawings; but the designs, with some exceptions, are a discredit to their designers, indicating neither an intelligent reading of the poem, nor a decent care for the congruities of so noble an undertaking. The processed headpieces by Bridwell are charming designs, and that of the prelude to the second part is quite in the spirit of the poem. The tail-piece by Alfred Kappes, on p. 85 (in index 87, Shirlaw's Wanderer, indexed 85, being really on 83), is picturesque and not incongruous. But the frontispiece portrait of Lowell is a disgrace to the talented portrait-painter who drew it, though the reproduction of the drawing by Juengling is a surprising *tour de force*. The two winter landscapes are, if not particularly illustrative of the poem, still good winter landscapes, although they share too much in the affectation of flimsiness which is getting to be characteristic with American designers for book illustration. The summer landscape of F. Hopkinson Smith to "And what is so rare as a day in June?" and the interior, with figures by Shirlaw, to "And the wanderer is welcome to the hall," are effective and acceptable as designs, though hardly in the spirit of 'Sir Launfal' more than of any other poem or story, the landscape having absolutely no conceivable relation to it. But the two designs of Christ by Mowbray are simply caricatures of religious art, and even rendered as they are with the curious fidelity of Juengling's graver, quite unworthy the book, redeemed in fact from utter vulgarity only by being in the translation of an engraver who cannot be vulgar. Mr. Swain Gifford's "He sees the snake-like caravan crawl" is a good desert scene, but suggests nothing "snake-like"; three camels, of which one is hidden by another, and the third is in the distance, not filling the demand of the poem any better than does the poor and irrelevant design to "Better the blessing of the poor" of Mr. Freer. These, and Shirlaw's "And through the dark arch a charger sprang," and "My golden spurs now bring to me," can only be classed as incompetencies of the first order, and, like the two Christs, are only saved from dishonoring the book by the singular excellence of the engraving and printing. They are poor, trivial work, of which their respective artists should be ashamed when they see the company to which they have presented them.

And in the poem there are offered such passages for illustration as

"The crows flapped over by twos and threes,  
In the pool drowns the cattle up to their knees";  
and

"The castle alone in the landscape lay,  
Like an outpost of winter, dull and gray";

or

"Around it for leagues her pavilions fall  
Stretched left and right,  
Over the hills and out of sight."

While the picture of the whole poem—

"As Sir Launfal made morn through the darksome  
gate,  
He was 'ware of a leper, crouched by the same"

—is not even suggested by Mr. Shirlaw's

"And through the dark arch a charger sprang."

In the winter part the passage,

"Down swept the chill wind from the mountain  
peak  
From the snow five thousand summers old,"

so full of possible and imaginative suggestion; is not hinted at by Mr. Smith's winter landscape; and the magnificent picture—

"And he sat in the gateway and saw all night  
The great hall-fire, so cheery and bold,  
Through the window-slits of the castle old,  
Build out its piers of ruddy light  
Against the drift of the cold"

—has not tempted a trial of its capacities for night effect; nor has the finest distinctly figure subject of the whole poem—

"As Sir Launfal-mused with a downcast face,  
A light shone round about the place;  
The leper no longer crouched at his side,  
But stood before him glorified";

or the almost equally fine one—

"He parted in twain his single crust,  
He broke the ice on the streamlet's brink,  
And gave the leper to eat and drink."

The sumptuous books on Holland published in the few years past are evidence of an awakening interest in that delightful country in the minds of habitual travellers. Mr. Lovett's volume is an humbler tribute; and though, as art, the illustrations are, where not taken from pictures by the Dutch masters, indifferent or worse, and as engraving, whether from great pictures or poor photographs, quite below the best standard of wood-engraving, the book will find its field, and enable many fireside travellers to gather a fair idea of one of the most interesting countries on the face of the globe. As the usual, logical, and by far the most convenient gate to Holland is by Rotterdam, it is difficult to understand why the itinerary of Mr. Lovett begins at Zaandam. Of course, in a book of this character, much must be omitted. Moreover, the peculiar object of it—legitimate enough, for the rest—is to exalt the constancy of the Protestantism of Holland, which is done without attacking Catholicism. The chapter most open to objection is that which deals with Dutch art, which, absurdly enough, begins with Rembrandt, as if he had sprung ready armed from the blood of the old Spanish war, with neither predecessor nor master, a single mention of Pieter Lastman, in whose studio he was "for a few months," being all the information we get of the antecedents of his celebrity. Of what is original in this so incomplete summary one can only say that it shows the hardihood, and we may add originality, of opinion usual in people who have never qualified themselves to pass an opinion, while, in what is quoted, the selection is naturally no more intelligent. Take, for instance, a notice of Ruysdael, where we read "that he was the greatest landscape painter that modern art has ever produced; . . . a draughtsman of the first order, he was also a finished colorist. His color, warm and soft, exhibits in the half tints of light and shade variations of exquisite sweetness." To quote such rubbish as authoritative criticism is far worse than to write original nonsense, and a writer capable of it is out of the category of those who have even the elementary knowledge of art or the ordinary capacity to study nature. The quotation goes on to say: "Never did artist succeed as Ruysdael in concentrating in his skies, filled with sombre and threatening clouds, so melancholy and tender a poetical feeling." We are very far from denying to Ruysdael a high order of technical ability, but he had no sentiment, and his skies are more innocent of any melancholy than a sea of Vandevelde's, for one may say that a muddy sea is melancholy. That Ruysdael never painted from nature is evident to any man who has done so. He drew much and carefully, but his work never forsakes the conventional treatment of his school, and to stamp him as the greatest landscape painter of modern times is only to proclaim one's utter ignorance of art.

The poetic justice which is meted out to us for our part in the history of slavery is the appropriation of the only national field of art or song by the negro—the only picturesque or spontaneously musical element in our population. Negro melodies are the limit of popular enjoyment of music, and constitute the only form of it which thus far America has brought into existence, and on the real plantation song some of our best song music has been constructed. Stephen C. Foster was the author of the most popular of the second-hand negro melodies,

words and music, and Ticknor & Co. have brought out as Christmas books very fully and prettily illustrated editions of two of them, the "Swanee Ribber," with portrait of Christine Nilsson, and the "Old Kentucky Home," which recalls one of the most justly popular figure pictures yet painted in this country, Eastman Johnson's "Kentucky Home." The illustrations are by Chas. Copeland for the former, and for the latter by Mary Hallock Foote. They are exhaustive of the capabilities of the subject. Though unequal as designs, the best are in the best vein of our book illustration, and as *ensemble* they distinctly deserve a place on this winter's tables and in next year's book-cases.

#### An Introduction to the Study of Provençal.

By Darcy Butterworth Kitchin, B.A. 12mo, pp. viii., 143. London and Edinburgh: Williams & Norgate. 1887.

THIS neat little volume, which enjoys the honorable distinction of being the first English book for the study of Provençal, is compiled "for the use of students of Romance Philology and candidates for the Mediæval and Modern Languages Tripos at Cambridge, and similar examinations at other universities." But in the present condition of Romance study in England and in this country, the scope of its use may well be broadened to include all our beginners in Provençal. Private students, in particular, may welcome it heartily, for it is a book which they can master readily; it will give them a fair idea of the nature of this literature, and doubtless make them eager to gain fuller knowledge of a body of verse which in form, at least, is matchless. It is, however, chiefly on the ground that it is needful and will be serviceable that this work can be recommended. That in execution it is up to the present high standard cannot be said. Mr. Kitchin divides his work into three books. In the first he gives a sketch of the literature. This division of his work is for the most part a translation and condensation of Bartsch's 'Grundriss zur Geschichte der provenzalischen Literatur,' which is, in general, a thoroughly reliable book. But, in attempting to condense Bartsch, Mr. Kitchin occasionally misrepresents him; while in the few cases where he abandons Bartsch's guidance, he goes astray almost without fail. Thus, he thinks, p. 5, that the Moors were a "serious factor in the style and feeling" of Provençal literature. This ghost has been laid time and again. In raising it anew, does Mr. Kitchin forget that exuberant sensuous imagery, that "serious factor in the style and feeling" of Oriental verse, is unknown in Provençal? On p. 6 he says that *oil* is derived from *hoc illud*; p. 8, that the fragment of Boëthius "consists of 258 ten-syllable verses accented on the fourth syllable" (not on the tenth as well); that in the tenth and eleventh centuries "the *langue d'oc* and the *langue d'oïl* were as yet unseparated," and that "assonance was often found in place of rhyme"; p. 11, that the troubadour biographies are "in the main of great value" (and at all trustworthy?); p. 12, that in epic poetry the *cæsura* may fall after the fifth syllable if the verse be feminine (and not so if it be masculine? In fact, the *feminine cæsura* occurs both in verse with masculine rhyme and in that with feminine); and that the poets of Provence "delighted in piling rhyme upon rhyme, regardless of meaning." On p. 22 he asserts that the poetical Academy of Toulouse was once in danger of disruption, through the establishment of the *jeux floraux* (by, alas! Clémence Isaure).

The second book treats of the language. Excepting the first chapter and scattered remarks in the others, this follows Bartsch's 'Chrestomathie' closely. The first chapter deals with

letter change (making, however, no attempt at scientific exposition of phonetics) and pronunciation. For the latter a considerable number of rules is given, so that he who uses this book no longer need say, "Il n'y a pas de prononciation provençale." The treatment of pronouns and of verbs is noticeable for simplicity and method. There are a few slips in this part. Such are the statement, on p. 25, that the double sound of *e* and *o* was not precisely observed; the implied derivation on p. 29 of *luxe* from *lux* (doubly impossible, by meaning and by phonetics); the unqualified assertion on p. 32 that nominative *s* in Provençal nouns comes directly from the Latin (cf. pp. 30, 31). Further, it is puzzling to read (p. 53) that strong verbs are those "which throw the accent in the 1st and 3d sing. of the perf. indic. on the stem, and not on the ending"—inasmuch as strong verbs in these forms have no ending—and distressing to see Latin etymons given (*passim*) in the nominative case.

The third book consists of selections from the literature—two in prose and ten in verse. Here the biography of Guillem de Cabestaing makes an easy introduction into an admittedly difficult language. The other prose piece is from the grammar of Uc Faidit. Then follow a *ballade*, a hymn, an *alba*, three *canzos*, a *domnejaire*, and a *serventes*, besides extracts from Peire de Corbiac's 'Tezauris' and from 'Flamenca.' Apropos of 'Flamenca,' we are told (p. 98) that it is "the best surviving example of the epic poems of Southern France." 'Girart de Ros-silho,' the only real epic in the language, is nowhere mentioned (though Mignard's edition of the *old French* poem of the same name is noticed in the bibliography), and the 'Chanson de la croisade albigoise' is referred to only indirectly (p. 11).

On the whole, the verse selections are good, and may fairly be considered representative, though one would expect to see some of the work of Bernart de Ventadorn, the simplest as well as the sweetest singer of them all, and of Peire Cardenal, the great master of the *serventes*, in a book that finds place for the lady of Vilanova and Alphonso II. of Aragon. Full notes accompany the text, and there is a glossary. A select bibliography and an index close the volume. For a book so small there are two many typographical errors. A few may be noted: p. 8, l. 2, Rhodes for Rodez (same error in index); p. 29, l. 2, nijo for hijo; 34, 13, Dranges, Drango for Dranges, Draugo; 76, 41, es for en; 89, 79, fo rei for bo rei.

*Martin Luther: His Life and Work.* By Peter Bayne, LL.D. 2 vols. Cassell & Co. 1887.

DR. PETER BAYNE belongs to a class of men with whom one finds it difficult to maintain the degree of patience necessary for any critical judgment of their work. These are the Carlyle imitators. Their mistake is in supposing that what made Carlyle great was the oddity of his expression, whereas in fact he was great in spite of that, and would have been great no matter how he had chosen to express himself. The imitator who begins with the oddity is pretty likely to end there, and to reveal the essential littleness of his own talent by challenging comparison with the master. This is precisely what Dr. Bayne has done to the extent of two stout octavo volumes.

His method has been to take two or three of the best modern works on Luther, together with the reformer's own writings, then to select the most striking incidents of his career, and make each of these the subject of a chapter with some more or less fantastic heading, then to weave about these incidents a narrative of which one part is the accepted tradition of the day, and

three parts are speculation as to what the persons concerned must have thought and felt, and what would have happened if things had been different from what they were. The result is, that on the whole the facts narrated are pretty well founded in the researches of trustworthy scholars, that the narrative is in many places picturesque and vivid, but that the general effect is fantastic and cloudy to a degree.

Never, perhaps, was there a man whose life lent itself to partisan treatment more easily than that of Luther. His nature was full of contradictions; the multitudinous problems of his life made it impossible for him to live up to any strictly consistent principles either of judgment or of conduct. Thus, friend or enemy seeking for proofs of his goodness or of his badness can find them in abundance. Dr. Bayne is one of the friends from whom any man looking forward in anxiety as to his reputation might pray to be delivered. He is rather an advocate than an historian. He admits seeming weaknesses and shortcomings in his hero, but does this only to excuse them and explain them away. He is an avowed hero-worshipper, refreshingly frank in his worship, but causing the reader to fear that things may have been concealed or slighted which must be known if the whole figure of a man is to be brought before us. This method of treatment is a deplorable one. It was employed with great force by the most powerful antagonists of the Reformation in recent times, the Catholic Janssen, but that fact has made it all the more incumbent upon the historian of Protestant effort to take an entirely new line of defence. Not by gathering another list of facts on the other side, but by showing that those brought forward by Janssen are in themselves false or misleading, can the defender of the new faith make a powerful impression upon the thinking world.

The style of the book may be best illustrated by the first chapter of the second book. Beginning after the manner of certain novelists, "The early shadows of a November night had fallen upon Eisleben, the trim little county town of the district, or, as we should say, the shire, of Mansfeld to the north of Thuringia," it goes on to inform us that "Die Sonne tönt nach alter Weise—the sun shines much as usual, making his tuneful way through the heavens without perceptible variation in the melody. In the humble room, however, in which lies Margaret, the young wife of John Luder, Luder, Leuder, Lothar, Lotter, Lutter, Luther—no one had ever cared to ask how the poor miner spelt his name—an event was expected which, from prince to peasant, is of interest to young couples." After referring then to certain legends regarding the supernatural incidents connected with the birth of the reformer, the author continues:

"Returning then to the room—probably a temporary lodging—in which, with or without stellar participation, the boy was born, we can discern, or plausibly infer from subsequent knowledge, that his eyes have a notable sparkle. Not improbably also the cry of surprise, alarm, and distress in which, in the manner of human kind, the infant intimates its sense of the liberty taken with it in ushering it into this world, might have hinted to ears medically expert that, though blessed with excellent lungs, it had something eccentric in the intestinal region. But we cannot be certain that Luther's dyspepsia, as well authenticated as Carlyle's, was congenital. The incidents of the birth, were, in short, those usual in such cases."

Three authors appear to have been constantly in the mind of Dr. Bayne while making this book, Shakspeare, Carlyle, and George Eliot. If we are to believe him, Shakspeare was profoundly influenced by Lutheran ideas. How valuable his opinion is may be inferred from the following argument: Cardinal Cajetan,

papal legate to Augsburg in the year 1518, after one interview with Luther declined another, saying, "I will have no more disputation with this beast of a creature. Habet enim profundos oculos et mirabiles speculationes in capite suo." "Turn now," says Dr. Bayne, "to 'Macbeth':

'Thou hast no speculation in those eyes  
That thou dost stare with.'

It may be a mere coincidence that the words in italics occur in close juxtaposition in Cajetan's Latin and in Shakspeare's English, but to many it will seem more probable that Shakspeare had read some account of the Augsburg interview, and had noted the graphic words. Who the "many" may be who fancy that the greatest of poets worked up his vocabulary from a commonplace book, it is hard to tell.

It ought to be added in common fairness that this sort of stuff decreases notably in quantity as the book goes on. The second volume is comparatively free from it, and one can hardly repress the conviction that the author was in some way led to see that he was working on a false system. It is only to be regretted that his good genius did not persuade him to subject his first volume to a thorough pruning, the only process by which it can be made tolerable to any reader of taste.

*Bornholms Oldtidsminde og Oldsager*, af Amtmand E. Vedel, Vice-President of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries in Copenhagen. 4to, 424 pp. Copenhagen.

WE have here a masterpiece in archaeological research, and in regard to the island of Bornholm in the Baltic it is well-nigh exhaustive. Denmark's great archaeologists are Thomsen and Worsaae, both deceased, and now Vedel, who well maintains the prestige of his predecessors. Mr. Vedel was a magistrate (*Amtmand*) on Bornholm from 1866 to 1871, when he was transferred to Sorö, near Copenhagen. His time in Bornholm was largely devoted to the examination of the antiquities of the island, and after his removal to Sorö he regularly visited Bornholm and continued his researches. The results of his eighteen years' study are given to the public in the magnificent volume before us. It contains several hundred excellent illustrations and a very good map of Bornholm. For the benefit of foreigners, it is furnished with a résumé in French extending over thirty-three pages.

Bornholm is literally covered with graves, mounds, and burial-places from the past. Their number exceeds 10,000. Of these Mr. Vedel has opened 3,600, and has been rewarded with an abundance of finds, which he has presented to the Royal Museum of Northern Antiquities in Copenhagen. The author points out as a remarkable feature of the stone age that the graves have thresholds and door-posts, and from this he draws the conclusion that the people of the stone age understood the art of building houses and practised it. The interior part of the island was not inhabited in the stone age. The volume abounds in illustrations of the various finds from the Bornholm graves, and these indicate that the ancient inhabitants were highly civilized and developed a fine industry. In the unburnt graves the finds were not destroyed or broken, but, as soon as cremation began, swords and other treasures placed in the graves were mutilated. A century ago Bornholm had more than 1,000 stone monuments, but of these only about 200 now remain. Two groups of monuments are enclosed and protected, one at the instance of King Frederick VII., and the other by the munificence of Mr. Vedel.

Mr. Vedel refers the so-called bauta-stones to the bronze age and the oldest iron age. The rock-tracings (*Helleristruinger*), of which there

are ninety in Bornholm, do not commemorate a solitary event, but were produced from time to time in connection with offerings of the gods, so that the same rock contains the history of a whole generation. Much attention is paid by Mr. Vedel to "Brandpletter," that is to say, deposits of charcoal and ashes (*dépôts cinéraires*). Of such spots or deposits he has examined 2,500, but their number is much greater, showing that the population of Bornholm was very large in the olden times. In the first period of these *dépôts cinéraires* weapons were never found, but on the other hand belt-hooks and a few fibulæ, evidence of a pre-Roman iron-culture. In the second period he found fibulæ, swords, gold ornaments, and beautiful earthen vases, and in the third period, fibulæ of a new pattern, and four different styles of vases. The new forms and styles point to revolutions on the island, and the wealthy families seem to have diminished in numbers and influence. The skeleton-graves were rich in ornaments. In the middle stone age each grave held a two-edged sword, but in the younger stone age the swords had but one edge. The large number of ornaments for women described in the work are very interesting, and illustrate the power of fashion in remote antiquity. The mosaic beads are beautiful and excellently preserved. They might be worn by any woman of our day.

Bog-finds have also occurred on Bornholm like those of Schleswig, and then there were large collections of coins and gold, buried in the earth in time of war to protect them from the greed of the enemy, and afterwards forgotten. They prove the presence of great wealth on the island, and the source of this must have been trade and commerce with other peoples. The author asserts that there was a commercial route by way of Bornholm from south to north, and another from west to east. The former he establishes by comparing Bornholm finds with relics from Gulland, Oland, and other places up the coast of Sweden; the other, by the presence of British coins, which indicate a trade between England and Bornholm by way of Schleswig. Mr. Vedel says there is nothing to show what sort of houses the people of the stone age inhabited; little to show how the men were dressed. Men are, indeed, engraved on many of the ornaments, but there is no certainty in regard to the origin of these ornaments. More light is thrown on woman's dress, since the fibulæ, buckles, beads, etc., offer suggestions in this respect. It would appear that the buckle, which became so common in the north, originated on Bornholm.

The island has several excellent specimens of runic inscriptions, which are reproduced and interpreted by Mr. Vedel, and he believes that the population in the bronze age must have been about as large as it is at the present time. There were times of prosperity and periods of depression. Wealth and poverty had their seasons. The weapons found prove that the people had no other arms than shields and swords. They were not afraid to close in with the enemy in combat, and both the men and the women had strong faith in immortality.

Archæologists the world over will heartily welcome Mr. Vedel's monumental work.

*A Popular History of the Mexican People.* By Hubert Howe Bancroft. San Francisco: The History Company. 1887. Pp. 632.

THE great value of Mr. Bancroft's larger history of Mexico—five volumes of which have appeared—has been suitably noticed by us, and the only question that needs to be asked in regard to this abridgment is as to how it is done. We regret to find it, on the whole, an unsatisfactory performance. It is not perhaps a fair

charge against it that it retains the worst faults of Mr. Bancroft's style; for, though one might instinctively hope that pruning would improve his rhetoric, it was only to be expected that the taste which could allow some of the offending passages to stand in the greater work, would be sure to single them out for reproduction in the smaller. It was also inevitable that the too little critical handling of the mythological period of Mexican history, and of the era of the conquest, which marks the extended history, should reappear here. We are told, as before, "All that was written of the Mexicans by their Spanish conquerors cannot be believed"; but we are given no sifting of the evidence, are not informed why one writer is to be credited rather than another, are not enlightened as to the reason why one chronicler should have lied in one way and another in another. Indeed, we do not know that the work of cross-examining the Spanish historians, so as to show the motive and nature of their picturesque falsehoods, has been thoroughly done by any one, though it will have to be by some one before early Mexican history can be more than guess-work.

These faults might have been overlooked or submitted to, if the work of condensation had not been done in such a careless, hop-skip-and-jump, labor-saving-fashion. We shall not take up space with specifications, but will simply leave it to the reader to verify what we say by putting the elaborated narrative alongside this volume. If he does not find abundant evidence of job-work done by some clerk, his eyes are different from ours. One instance of the way this book is "abstracted" (the term of the preface) from the larger work, we will give. On page 535, and again on page 545, is printed an elaborate plan, lettered and numbered, of some fortification or other, to which there is absolutely no reference; it has no name beneath it, is not alluded to in the text, is not referred to in the index. In the sixth volume of the complete history (if that volume has appeared, we have seen no notice of it), the mystery will doubtless be cleared up; at present, it remains for us an indication of the way this book is made up, in so large a degree, of random selections.

We would not judge with undue severity. Even in 'prentice hands such material as that of Mr. Bancroft could not be utterly spoiled. Unsatisfactory as we must deem it, the book is not without interest and value—in fact, if it might not so easily have been far better, we should be disposed to call it very good. The chaotic periods of Mexican history naturally suffer in the telling in so condensed a story, yet the outline is always clear, if the details are often confused. The weakest part of the whole is the section dealing with the events of the past twenty-six years. The Intervention is inadequately sketched. The estimate of Maximilian is too high, even apart from the recent revelations in respect to him. The paragraphs relating to Gen. Diaz read as if they were extracts from a campaign biography. The whole account of modern Mexico is poor—very fragmentary, evidently made up from books, not from personal observation. The statistics given are, for the most part, belated, being for the year 1879-80. Use might have been made of an authority at least as late as Garcia Cubas's 'Cuadro Estadístico' of 1884. It is fortunate for Mr. Bancroft that his reputation does not rest upon such a piece of book-making as the present.

*A Short History of Architecture.* By Arthur Lyman Tuckerman. With illustrations by the Author. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1887.

THIS little book is a rather hasty compilation of architectural criticism taken from several sources; generally good ones, and is so far trust-

worthy; but it is marred by the indifference to accurate use of language which characterizes almost every page, and still more by a neglect of the results of late discoveries and late researches and conclusions. The best part of it is the account of Romanesque Architecture, pp. 115-131, with the introductory remarks on Gothic Architecture, p. 133. This seems to have been thought out—at least as far as the eleventh and twelfth century buildings go—and is very satisfactory. And the Gothic chapter which follows is also full of good matter; but here there is much more room for difference of opinion, much greater opportunity for misconception and error, and the book is too hastily put together to allow of avoidance of these pitfalls. In fact, all the discussion of mediæval architecture is too good not to be better.

It is to be wished that the author would read his own work over carefully, like a hostile-minded critic, if that be possible, and consider whether he is really prepared to stand by all his dicta. To take an instance: the differences between French and English pointed architecture are explained in a way brief and incomplete, indeed, but intelligent; what, then, is the shock of disappointment when the reader finds "the spires of Chartres and St. Ouen, at Rouen," named together as "the finest in France"—that is, one of the most mechanical and lifeless designs of the Gothic style built in modern times is added to two of the loveliest, to make up a lesson of excellence—and this followed by the statement that French churches had such high naves that they "often prevented the towers from having their due effect." Now, we do not offer these as gross and obvious errors—the whole work belongs to a better class than that to which gross and obvious errors belong, and the writer was thinking of the central lantern when he named St. Ouen; but these are just the mistakes which a writer makes when he writes hastily, except in the rare, and in architectural matters almost unknown, case, that he is really familiar with his subject. The absence from our library shelves of histories and handbooks of architecture which show really profound knowledge and acute perception of the important points in architectural history, is almost total. Knowledge and acuteness are devoted to monographs; but to general treatises, only here one and there one.

*Beiträge zur Geschichte Russlands.* Nach bisher unbenutzten russischen Original-Quellen. Von A. C. Wiesner. Leipzig. 1887.

PUBLICATIONS on Russia, its past and present, are in our day among the most eagerly sought-after products of the book market. Not a few of them are composed by writers ignorant of the Russian language and literature, and unfamiliar with the character and peculiarities of the Russian nation, and of the Slavic race in general. Against this kind of "historische Buchmacherei" Herr Wiesner inveighs at length in his introduction. For himself he claims the merit of having lived for some time in Russia, and of having added the knowledge of its language to that of other Slavic idioms. Among these is the Polish, which opened to him sources unknown to other writers. Thus supplied with material of the most genuine originality, he lays before the public the results of his studies and investigations in six treatises on Ivan the Terrible, Peter I., early Russian literature, Peter III. and Catharine II., Pugatcheff's insurrection, and the conspiracy against Paul I.—all this in a little book which hardly exceeds the dimensions of a modest pamphlet.

The topics are certainly interesting, and the publication has the merit, nowadays so rare, of great brevity. It has, however, one con-

siderable defect—that of being itself a specimen of the vilest kind of “Buchmacherei.” Its vaunted sources, enumerated as the author’s “Litteratur,” consist of the two oldest comprehensive histories of Russia and Poland—those of Karamzin and Naruszewicz—of a Polish chronicle published in 1611, a Polish anonymous book on Peter and Alexis, four writings on Pugatcheff and the Cossacks, and some articles in Herten’s *Kolokol*. The spirit of the historical expounder is shown in his first sentence: “Russia is only apparently a Slavie State.” The State, he tells us, is thoroughly Mongolian, and the language “a barbarous mixture, which no other Slav understands.” The way he selected and used his materials is patent—to take one sample—from the sketch of the assassination of Czar Paul, which gives detailed particulars, improbable in themselves and conflicting with the best recent authorities; forgets the leader in the conspiracy, Panin, while enumerating such insignificant tools as Depradovitch, Gardanoff, Saratinoff, and Seriatin; and renders the Christian name of Zuboff by turns Plato, Platon, and “Platow.” The last form is, of course, a misprint. A worse slip is “Elisabeth” for Catharine on page 88, where Catharine’s husband, Peter III., appears both as a German and a “Norman,” and her lover, Count Poniatowski, before his election to the throne, as “the King of Poland.” The style of the author is worthy of his acumen and accuracy as an historian.

*The Scottish Pulpit*, from the Reformation to the Present Day. By William M. Taylor, D. D., LL. D. New York: Harper & Bros. 1887.

DR. TAYLOR’S habit of blazing his track with books is now well established, and it was a matter of course that these lectures of his on the Lyman Beecher foundation at Yale should be published. We hasten to add that the intrinsic value of some of the chapters amply warrants preservation in permanent form, and would easily float a greater amount of inferior matter than is actually encountered elsewhere. Particularly good are the first four lectures, in which is given a clear and helpful outline of the history of the Scottish Church—that mass of tangled threads—with a strong and fresh handling of Knox and the ecclesiastical leaders of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The lecturer appears sometimes to be oppressed with the air of antiquarian mustiness which envelops his researches. He is loath to believe that this is a necessary result of entering those chambers of death where the sermons of a hundred years ago are decaying, thinking that the oblivion into which the once famous discourses of Blair have fallen may be explained by “the fact that the distinctive features of the Gospel are absent from them” (p. 155). Yet he is forced to admit even of the sermons of Boston, which he declares to be “full of Christ,” that they “will be resorted to only by those who are impelled to study them for some specific historic purpose” (p. 161). The author would not be himself if his pages did not abound in positive judgments and criticisms, wherein his own beliefs are freely revealed. Highly characteristic also are the frequent hortative turns given the narrative. Indeed, many of Dr. Taylor’s readers will derive not the least part of their enjoyment of his book from the material given them whereby to trace the hereditary influences and pulpit traditions which are so clearly preserved in the preacher of the Broadway Tabernacle. Emerson’s most quoted line is wrongly given on page 114; and “the hackneyed words

of Terence,” as Dr. Taylor terms them, appear in an incorrect form on page 263.

*Living Lights. A Popular Account of Phosphorescent Animals and Vegetables.* By C. F. Holder. Scribners. 1887. 8vo, pp. xvi, 187. Illustrated.

THE phenomena commonly grouped under the general term of “phosphorescence” are sufficiently remarkable and varied to furnish an admirable subject for a popular work, and excellent opportunities for the art of the draughtsman and engraver. It is to be regretted that the present volume in no respect comes up to the necessities of the occasion. The preface makes no pretence to scientific treatment of the subject, and, in fact, the treatment, in all its particulars, is the reverse of scientific, is nothing less than misleading and sensational throughout. It is true that many facts are cited which, taken by themselves, are not formally inaccurate, and saving clauses are liberally inserted by the way; but the inferences and impressions which the unscientific reader would gather from the work would be as a whole grossly exaggerated and untrue. All sorts of phenomena connected with the production of light are huddled together without discrimination or order. Mythical absurdities of the seventeenth century find a place in the text side by side with the scientific observations of recent expeditions. The amount and extent of the light produced is in a large proportion of cases greatly overestimated; and especially in those illustrations which have been reproduced from a second-rate French publication, the exaggeration is frequently preposterous.

A more extraordinary collection of rubbish than that in the first four paragraphs of the chapter on “Man’s Relations to the Phenomenon of Phosphorescence,” could hardly be found anywhere outside of the superstitious farrago of some writer of the Middle Ages. An excellent theme has been wretchedly misused, and the book as a whole is a brilliant example of that kind of pseudo-scientific sensationalism which cannot be too heartily condemned.

*History of England for Beginners.* By Arabella B. Buckley (Mrs. Fisher), author of ‘The Fairyland of Science,’ etc. With additions by Robert H. Labberton. With colored maps and chronological and genealogical tables. Macmillan & Co. 1887.

ONE is surprised at first sight to note the appearance in the field of history of so accomplished a writer upon popular science as Miss Buckley. But often it happens that a writer of ability, in a new and unfamiliar field, sees things with fresh eyes, and thus really adds to our appreciation of the subject. We hoped to find in Miss Buckley’s ‘History of England’ a treatment of the subject, perhaps from the point of view of social forces, which would entitle it to a distinct place among books for the young. In this we cannot say that our hopes have been met. It is just a history of England of the ordinary type—on the whole, a very good one, in an interesting style, and less burdened than most with unessential matter; but we cannot see that it distinguishes itself above its fellows in its substance or its point of view. The maps, we will say, are excellent; we will particularly mention that of the Civil War, giving the battle-fields and other places of note. It would be well to have a similar map for the War of the Roses. The tables also are excellent, and the elaborate analytic table of contents will be found very serviceable. What Dr. Labberton’s share in the work is, we have not been able to ascertain; perhaps these maps and tables.

*An Unknown Country.* By the author of ‘John Halifax, Gentleman.’ Harper & Bros. 1887.

UNDER the shadow of the news of the author’s death, it is impossible to review this attractive-looking volume with complete freedom. It is an account of an autumn tour round the north coast of Ireland in company with “three kind girls”—from Antrim to Cushendall, the Giants’ Causeway, Derry, Gweedore, and the grand, desolate region to Carrick. The book is written in a kindly spirit, and means to be sympathetic and fair; but there is exhibited a want of any real knowledge of the history, or archæology of the country, or of the reality and gravity of the impediments to her peace and prosperity. “Kiss and be friends” is the author’s solution of the Irish problem.

“If the politicians of both countries would cease talking, and act; if the people would give up wrangling, and work; if the upper classes would show an example to the lower, instead of censuring them for not possessing virtues which for centuries their betters have too seldom exemplified—thrift, order, carefulness, reticence of language, uprightness of life, and, above all, Christian charity—then, indeed, there might be some hope for Ireland” (p. 211).

There is bright, pleasant writing, and occasionally a shrewd observation—as regarding conversation between strangers in Ireland, “which . . . is just now like playing a game of whist, in which your one thought is to discover your neighbor’s hand and conceal your own.” The scenery is somewhat glorified; the poor hotels not unduly criticised; a perusal of the book is likely to encourage a desire for personal acquaintance, *in fine weather*, with the district travelled over. The print is attractive. It is to be regretted that among so much correct and feeling illustration there should have been inserted such gloomy expanses of printing ink as Dunluce Castle (p. 102), and a few others of a like character, or such careless delineation of the peculiar strata of the Causeway as that to be found at page 78.

*Horse, Foot, and Dragoons.* Sketches of army life at home and abroad. By Rufus Fairchild Zogbaum. With illustrations by the author. Harper & Bros. 1888.

ALL who appreciate graphic off-hand accounts and excellent pictures of the spirited features of military life, will enjoy this book. Mr. Zogbaum begins by carrying his readers through a season of French army manoeuvres, exhibiting the traits and ways of the Frenchman; then he transports them to England, and has them spend a day at Aldershot, showing them the various branches of the British military service, and introducing them to the charms of a British army mess. After explaining how the forces, in all the glory of pipe-clay, drop the “frills,” and, upon a sudden call from some remote province of the great Empire, promptly move to distant lands, cheerfully leaving Aldershot and their sweethearts, with bands playing “The girl I left behind me,” the author-artist takes us to Germany, to witness the field manoeuvres of the Fourth Corps, seeing the nearest approach to active war that any simulated operations can present. The rigid discipline, the strict order, the deep earnestness of the German forces, all appear as distinctly as if these mimic operations were part of an actual campaign; and Mr. Zogbaum, by delicate indirection, expresses the marked differences between the French and Germans. From Germany we are brought home, and taken to the Great Plains, where army life and frontier life are vividly and accurately portrayed by pen and pencil. The United States soldier, the United States savage, and the United States cow-boy—who may be a

sort of cross between the other two—are shown in their true colors by a writer and artist who has seen and studied for himself all that he presents for the information and entertainment of others. The book deserves favor.

*The State: The Rudiments of New Zealand Sociology.* By James H. Pope. Wellington, N. Z., 1887.

THIS book is noteworthy for the light which it throws on one feature of civilization at the Antipodes rather than for its contents. It is written principally "for the use of young Maoris able to understand easy English." The Maoris are the aboriginal race of New Zealand, and were cannibals at a time still within the memory of the older inhabitants of the colony. The idea of writing a book on the Political Economy and Science of Government for the use of our Indian tribes would certainly seem ludicrous to us; and the fact that it is not ludicrous in New Zealand is suggestive of at least one element of superiority in their civilization. Examining the book to learn what a Maori is supposed capable of understanding, we find that it is mainly an elementary treatise on Political Economy, written in very plain and simple language, and made clear by illustrations drawn from the commercial and every-day life of the colony. About one-third of the work is devoted to an historical description of the English and Colonial Government. On the whole, it is such a book as ought to be introduced into the higher grades of our public schools.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Allot, Mme. L. Contes et Nouvelles, Suivis de Conversations, etc. Henry Holt & Co.

Austin, A. Prince Lucifer. Macmillan & Co. \$2.  
Babylonia. Edited by the Editors of *Wide Awake*. Boston: D. Lothrop Co.  
Ballantyne, R. M. The Fugitives, or the Tyrant Queen of Madagascar. T. Nelson & Sons. \$1.50.  
Parkes, S. H. Unfinished Worlds: A Study in Astronomy. Illustrated. James Pott & Co.  
Batchelor, G. Social Equilibrium, and Other Problems, Ethical and Religious. Boston: George H. Ellis.  
Beecher, H. W. Royal Truths. Reported from his Spoken Words. Forwards, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.50.  
Beach, C. F., Jr. Commentaries on the Law of Receivers, with Particular Reference to Railway Corporations. L. K. Strouse & Co.  
Bible Alphabet. Beaumarchais. Paris: Bureaux de l'Artiste; Boston: Schoenhof.  
Brewster, H. B. The Theories of Anarchy and of Law. London: Williams & Norgate.  
Brooks, E. S. Historic Girls: Stories of Girls who have Influenced the History of their Times. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.  
Brown, Charles Brockden. Wieland, or the Transformation. Philadelphia: David McKay. \$3.  
Browne, W. H. Archives of Maryland. Proceedings of the Council. 1667-1687-8. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society.  
Brüner—Tryon. Interior Decoration. Illustrated. W. T. Costock.  
Butler, J. Human Nature, and Other Sermons. Cassell & Co. 10 cents.  
Cameron, Com. V. L. Jack Hooper. His Adventures at Sea and in South Africa. T. Nelson & Sons. \$1.25.  
Chapman, Elizabeth Rachel. The New Purgatory, and Other Poems. Scribner & Welford.  
Communism, or "A Little Talk with Jesus," and Other Hymns. T. Nelson & Sons. 50 cents.  
Conway, M. D. Pine and Palm: A Novel. Henry Holt & Co.  
Cotte, A. M. Contes Tirés de Molière. Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme. W. R. Jenkins. 25 cents.  
Crawford, F. M. Marzio's Crucifix. Macmillan & Co. \$1.  
Cust, R. N. Linguistic and Oriental Essays. 1847-1887. London: Trübner & Co.  
Dicey, Prof. A. V. Letters on Unionist Delusions. Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.  
Doudney, Sarah. Prudence Winterburn. Illustrated. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.  
Falconer, W. The Shipwreck: A Poem. Illustrated. T. Nelson & Sons. \$1.50.  
Favorite Rhymes for the Nursery. T. Nelson & Sons. 50 cents.  
Fernow, B. New York in the Revolution. Prepared under the Direction of the Board of Regents. Vol. I. Albany: State Printers.  
Field, M. Canute the Great: The Cup of Water. London: George Bell & Sons.  
Gazier, A. Nouveau Dictionnaire classique illustré. Paris: A. Colin: New York: Christern.  
Gibson, J. Great Waterfalls, Cataracts, and Geysers. Illustrated. T. Nelson & Sons. \$1.25.  
Gladstone, W. E., and Others. Books which have Influenced Me. James Pott & Co.  
Goethe's Faust. Part II. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.

Harris—Tucker—Glezen. Hymns of the Faith, with Psalms. For the Use of Congregations. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.  
Hatron, G. Le Passé. Paris: Victor-Havard; Boston: Schoenhof.  
Hénon, F. Théâtre de Pierre Corneille. T. iv. Paris: Delagrave; Boston: Schoenhof.  
Hayth, G. d. Dictionnaire des Pseudonymes. Paris: Dentu; Boston: Schoenhof.  
Hitchcock, Prof. R. D. Socialism. New edition. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 25 cents.  
Hugo, V. Les Misérables. Jean Valjean. W. R. Jenkins.  
Hugo, V. Les Misérables. L'Idylle Rue Plumet. W. R. Jenkins.  
Jerome, Irene E. A Bunch of Violets. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$3.75.  
Kearney, J. W. Sketch of American Finances. 1789-1835. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.  
Kelllogg, Sarah Prescott. Rhymes for all Seasons. Boston: D. Lothrop Co.  
Lovett, R. Pictures from Holland. Drawn with Pen and Pencil. Illustrated. T. Nelson & Sons. \$3.50.  
Lucas, C. P. Introduction to a Historical Geography of the British Colonies. Macmillan & Co. \$1.10.  
Martin, G. A. Farm Appliances: A Practical Manual. O. Judd Co. \$1.  
Méénier, O. Bohème bourgeoise. Paris: Savine; Boston: Schoenhof.  
Millennial Dawn, Vol. I. The Plan of the Ages. Pittsburgh: Zion's Watchtower.  
Mills, W. T. The Science of Politics. Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.  
Monsters of the Sea. T. Nelson & Sons. 60 cents.  
Murray, Charlotte. Aiding in Thee, and Other Poems. T. Nelson & Sons. \$1.  
Newcomb, S. Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus. Henry Holt & Co.  
Newman, J. H. Lead, Kindly Light. Illustrated. T. Nelson & Sons. \$1.  
Ormsby, J. The Ingenious Gentleman, Don Quixote of La Mancha. In 4 vols., with Introduction and Notes. D. D. Mead & Co. \$3.  
Patton, A. St. G. Universal History. In 4 vols. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$5.95.  
Porter, N. Fifteen Years in the Chapel of Yale College. 1871-1886. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.  
Price, L. L. F. R. Industrial Peace, its Advantages and Difficulties. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.  
Rainford, W. Sermons Preached in St. George's. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.  
Rideing, W. H. The Boyhood of Living Authors. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.  
Russell, W. C. The Frozen Pirate: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 25 cents.  
Sabine's Deception: A Novel. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.  
Scott, Sir W. Marmion. Macmillan & Co. \$1.  
Seaside Picture Alphabet. T. Nelson & Sons. 25 cents.  
Scudder, H. E. Men and Letters: Essays in Characterization and Criticism. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.  
Sloan, A. P. Tarent Phormio. Notes and Introductions. Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.  
Sorel, A. Montesquieu. [Les Grands Écrivains Français.] Paris: Hachette; Boston: Schoenhof.

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